FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

23 APRIL 1984

Libya

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, in a statement broadcast by Tripoli television on 22 April, said it had received "with strong astonishment and displeasure" the British Government's decision to sever relations unilaterally. Affirming that Britain's decision to "escalate" the situation came despite Libyan efforts to resolve the crisis peacefully in accordance with international norms, the committee said the issue of relations with Britain will be submitted to the basic people's congresses, which will decide on Libya's response. While reaffirming Libya's claim that the British authorities were responsible for the 17 April incident in St James Square and have arrested and tortured Libyan students in the United Kingdom, the statement promised that British citizens currently in Libya will continue to receive "all security and care."

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi proposed a Libyan commission of inquiry to investigate the shooting outside the People's Bureau during a 21 April press conference reported by Tripoli radio. He also declared that the most logical solution to the problem would be for Libya to send an investigative committee to the People's Bureau and to submit anyone who deserves to be prosecuted to a trial in Libya attended by British observers. Denying any involvement in the 20 April bomb explosion at Heathrow Airport, Al-Qadhdhafi warned that he "cannot undertake to control the masses in any reaction they may carry out" in response to further British moves against the People's Bureau and Libyans in Britain.

In other coverage of the crisis with Britain, Tripoli television broadcast an interview with a British "journalist" who cited evidence that the British policewoman was shot by one of the masked anti-Al-Qadhdhafi demonstrators rather than by fire from the People's Bureau. An *AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* editorial broadcast by Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio warned that Libya's people's committees will ally with and sponsor "the secret IRA" so that Libya can counter British pressure by helping IRA members "do whatever they wish" in Britain.

Lebanon

Disengagement of Forces — Beirut was calm over the weekend as the Security Arrangements Committee supervised the deployment of cease-fire observers and Internal Security Forces along the contact lines in and around the capital in accordance with the plan for the disengagement of hostile forces, Beirut radio reported. "Problems" which caused a "limited security setback" on 22 April were resolved by the committee, and the deployment of security forces in the buffer zones will be completed on 23 April, according to a committee source cited by the radio.

Israeli-Syrian Military Situation — There is no basis for reports about an Israeli military buildup in the Al-Biqa' valley. Israel has no interest in making the situation along the lines with Syria more serious, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir declared in a 21 April interview with Jerusalem radio. Jerusalem television said there has been "no tangible reinforcement" of Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' that would indicate "aggressive intentions" on their part. On the other hand, both Beirut radio and Kuwait's *AS-SIYASAH* cited reports that both sides have continued to reinforce their positions in the valley.

Meanwhile, another IDF soldier was wounded when his patrol was ambushed north of the Litani River on 20 April, according to Jerusalem radio. In Sidon the Israelis handed over their command headquarters at Government House to the southern army of Lebanon and no longer maintain a permanent position in the city, though they continue to control its access roads, Beirut radio reported.

Political Developments — After a 22 April meeting in Damascus with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt, and Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that political reform rather than the formation of a new government was the chief subject of discussion, Beirut radio reported. AFP and Radio Monte Carlo had earlier cited reports that Karami will head the expected national unity government, in which both Junblatt and Birri will be assigned portfolios. Meanwhile, President Amin al-Jumayyil contacted various Lebanese leaders to implement the general principles formulated in his recent talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, Beirut radio noted. The principles include measures to end the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, formation of a national unity government, and implementation of wide-ranging reforms. Official Lebanese sources cited by the radio confirmed that the two presidents agreed on the "common denominators" for a national unity government and said that the summit talks defined "broad lines" for building a new Lebanon with strong Syrian support.

Although Phalange Party leader Pierre al-Jumayyil described the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit as "positive," the Lebanese Forces official spokesman said his organization will not participate in any new government that serves as a "tool" for Syria, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Former President Camille Sham'un declared his "absolute opposition" to the appointment of Karami as prime minister and denounced Walid Junblatt's "inflammatory" statements, according to the Voice of Lebanon and Radio Free Lebanon. The criticism of Junblatt followed the latter's speech at a PSP fighter's funeral in the Ash-Shuf, broadcast by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio, in which he warned that the battle will not end through a "new ministerial ploy" and affirmed his unwillingness to make peace with or recognize the Phalangists.

A Damascus radio commentary on the outcome of the Al-Asad-Al-Jumayyil talks stressed the need for the rapid formation of a national unity government and a *TISHRIN* editorial reviewed by the radio warned Lebanon that it must seize what may be its "last opportunity" to resolve its internal crisis. Syria "will not stand idly by" if the current bad situation continues in Lebanon, the paper added.

Egyptian-Israeli Relations

Egypt has temporarily recalled its consul from Elat to Cairo in response to the salvage of a sunken Israeli yacht from Egyptian territorial waters, ITIM reported. The Tel Aviv paper *HADASHOT said the consul left for Cairo despite an official Israeli* apology over the incident. Meanwhile, Egypt announced its decision to sever diplomatic relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica because the two Central American countries moved their embassies to Jerusalem, Cairo radio reported. The decision stems from Egypt's "firm and principled" stand over the status of Jerusalem and is in line with the recommendations of the Jerusalem Committee, the radio added.

In another development affecting Egyptian-Israeli relations, Kuwait's *AL-QABAS* spoke of a "secret honeymoon" between Egypt and Syria and said Egypt has assured Syria that it will "not stand idly by" if the latter is subjected to an Israeli attack. Egypt informed the United States that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be jeopardized if Israel attacks Syria, according to the newspaper's sources, and it has been "confirmed" that Egyptian Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah recently visited Damascus. Reacting to the *AL-QABAS* story, Defense Minister Moshe Arens said he does not rule out the possibility that Egypt might join the fighting if an Israeli-Syrian war breaks out, Jerusalem radio reported. He also stated that Israel will demand an explanation if the report that Abu Ghazalah secretly visited Syria proves to be true. In response to Arens, an official Egyptian source cited by MENA said that if Egypt wanted to send its defense minister anywhere, it would do so openly because it fears nobody or anything when it wants to carry out such a mission.

Jerusalem Committee

The Jerusalem Committee has authorized its chairman, Moroccan King Hassan II, to head a delegation to the United States to "explain the facts" about Jerusalem to U.S. officials, the ICO secretary general announced at the end of the committee's emergency session in Fes in a speech broadcast by Rabat radio. He noted that the committee also urged ICO member states to break off relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador in implementation of ICO resolutions dealing with states that move their embassies to Jerusalem or otherwise recognize Israel's annexation of the city.

PLO Affairs

Algiers Conference — Representatives of Palestinian factions ended their meeting in Algiers on 22 April, Algiers radio reported. According to "informed sources," the conferees agreed to hold a further "extended" meeting in Algiers, possibly on 10 May, the radio added. Fatah deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir led the Fatah delegation while the DFLP and PFLP deputy leaders headed their respective delegations.

Syrian Position — Syria has invited the Fatah Central Committee to hold a dialogue on all issues concerning the Palestinian revolution, the Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* reported citing a "high-level Palestinian official."

Bus Hijacker Deaths — The PFLP has asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate what it called the "murder by Israeli authorities" of two of the four persons involved in the recent hijacking of an Israeli bus, AFP reported on 21 April, citing a PFLP statement. The PFLP may feel obliged to accord the same treatment to captured Israeli soldiers, the statement added.

Meanwhile, reports that one of the dead terrorists was taken from the bus alive and was seen and even photographed by newsmen have "embarrassed" senior Israeli Government officials, the Israeli newspaper *'Al HAMISHMAR* reported.

Iran-Iraq War

Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz held talks with French External Affairs Minister Claude Cheysson in Antibes on 21 April during which he warned that Iran was planning a new offensive and stated that Iraq would continue to attack foreign ships carrying Iranian oil in the Gulf, AFP reported.

Meanwhile, the Iraqi Air Force and air defense commander, in an interview with INA, disclosed that the Air Force will destroy "selected Iranian targets of vital importance" at the appropriate time in order to force the Iranian regime to retreat. "A great development" will occur on the battlefield, he predicted.

In a separate development, Iranian forces in the Majnun area shot down an Iraqi reconnaissance plane on 19 April, according to a military communique broadcast by Tehran radio over the weekend.

Jordan

Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, in an Amman television interview on internal issues, revealed that "hirelings" of Palestinian dissident Sabri al-Banna, alias Abu Nidal, were recently arrested and interrogated in connection with several "incidents" in Jordan and will be referred to the appropriate court. Asked about the government's declared intention to combat corruption, 'Ubaydat dismissed "rumors" linking "some former officials" with corrupt activities but disclosed that the government is taking measures to rid the Civil Service of corrupt and unsatisfactory employees and is drafting legislation to eliminate "economic crimes."

Afghanistan

Ahmad Shah Masud's forces have repulsed the latest Soviet attempt to recapture the Panjsher valley, killing around 100 Soviet and DRA troops in the fighting, AFP reported citing information received in Islamabad from Masud.

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Khaddam, Husayn, Al-Jumayyil To Visit Riyadh

JN231036 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] An informed source in Riyadh said Saudi Arabia is getting ready to receive several Arab leaders during the next few days for talks with Saudi leaders on the Middle East developments, particularly those pertaining to Lebanon and the Palestine question.

Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam is expected to pay a short visit to Riyadh today, during which he will convey a message to King Fahd from President Hafiz al-Asad. King Husayn will arrive there tomorrow on his first visit to Saudi Arabia in a year. Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil will also visit Saudi Arabia this week.

Continued Reportage on Jerusalem Committee Meetings

Syrian Delegate's Address

JN201830 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] 'Isam an-Na'ib, assistant foreign minister and head of the Syrian delegation to the Jerusalem Committee meetings which began in Fes yesterday, called on all Islamic countries to cooperate in confronting Israel and its ally the United States by using force, for which Islam calls. He said that only force will stop aggression.

In his speech at the first session of the committee meeting, An-Na'ib said Israeli and U.S. designs can only be confronted through a unifed Arab-Isalmic stand and through joint action in the struggle to liberate Jerusalem and the occupied Arab territories and attain recognition of the Palestinian people's rights.

An-Na'ib warned of U.S. designs aimed against the Arab nation and serving Israeli policy. He noted the U.S. role in attempting to impose the humiliating 17 May agreement, foiled by the Lebanese people. He also noted Syria's struggle under President Hafiz al-Asad, and its great sacrifices in facing the Israeli enemy and its designs in the region. He explained the nature of the Israeli aggression, aimed against Arab sovereignty and economy as well as against Arab and Islamic heritage and holy shrines. An-Na'ib concluded his speech by hoping that the Jerusalem Committee resolutions will be equal to the importance of the current situation in the Arab region.

Hassan Opens Final Session

LD211151 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2236 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Opening speech by King Hassan II of Morocco at the final public session of the extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee in Fes — live]

[Text] Thanks be to God and prayers for peace be upon our prophet, God's messenger, and his companions and family. My colleagues, members of the Jerusalem Committee:

Thanks be to God, we have completed our work on schedule. But I must say in the name of all of you first, to the world public, and second to the members of the ICO, we have spent have witnessed a strong conflict throughout our meetings in Fes between reason and wisdom and emotions and effusiveness. The conflict was strong because the issue around which it revolved was a sacred one — the Jerusalem issue. It is an issue that has demanded every sacrifice and still does, whatever the price or the number of those sacrificed.

The conflict was extremely fierce. But the people represented on this committee, which stems from the ICO, are people with a long history of nobility, wisdom, and honesty. They are people nurtured according to the teachings of the Koran and the sunna. Thus, without reneging on any of our principles — indeed in line with our past resolutions on the level of the summit conferences or the Jerusalem Committee — we acted in accordance with our interests and with our creeds as well as with realism, which demands that we argue with anyone on the basis of the arguments he makes to us and to deal with others as they deal with us, hoping in the end that right will triumph and wrong will be defeated.

Yes, I always say and I am not alone in saying this, that political issues in many cases require time to ripen and be ready to tackle. But the question of the occupation of Jerusalem and the occupation of the usurped Palestinian territory cannot be healed by the passage of time, and the length of time will not provide a remedy for it. For what will we do with the land once it is Judaized, and what will we do with the land if it does not remain truly Arab and Muslim? What will we do with the land if its people are mutilated and we do not reap through the dutiful sons of Palestine, who have worked for Arabism and Islam, the aspired fruits of their participation with their other Muslim brothers in raising the banners of Islam and building the Islamic civilization?

It is for this that I say and say again that while other political issues can withstand a great deal of time, the issue of the liberation of the land and the Palestinian people and the Palestinian children who will grow into Palestinian men, and the Palestinian fetuses now in the wombs of their mothers, will have to be decided now, or we will lose both land and people.

Hence, as we have agreed in the past at our conference in Mecca, we must use all our capabilities and resources — human, material and political — to support our right and to convince those who know and those who do not, or pretend not to know, to restore our right to us as soon as possible.

I have tried in these few words to cover the elements of the conflict we have gone through in these past 2 days: A conflict between deprivation and the sense of deprivation, and oppression and the feeling of oppression, on the one hand, and wisdom, reason and rational course on the other.

God Almighty said in His Koran: Reply with goodness, for then your adversary will turn into a sincere friend.

Once more I say, my fellow members on the Jerusalem Committee, I thank you and praise your work and your sincere and constructive participation in the meetings of our ninth session.

Be confident that the chairmanship of the administrative body of the Jerusalem Committee will remain informed, alert, and cautious following up events and dealing with them as it deems fit. But this does not mean that you cannot become involved. Every one of you who might have an opinion or make an analysis that the administrative body of the Jerusalem Committee might have failed to form will not only be welcomed, but I will call upon you to participate immediately whenever I feel the need for that.

I pray to God Almighty to help us, guide our steps, and raise us to the level of the historic responsibility and to the trust a billion Muslims have bestowed upon us, so we may carry out our duty, either on the surface of the earth or, if necessary, under it. God is the grantor of success. God's peace and mercy be with you.

Hassan Proposes Student Society

LD211233 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2312 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Speech by King Hassan II concluding the final public session of the Jerusalem Committee in Fes — live]

[Excerpt] Before I declare the conclusion of the Jerusalem Committee meetings, I wish to bring to your attention a special point I will explain briefly, which I would like to have the secretariat record.

This special point is that we have capabilities and forces of which we have made no use yet — the universities and the Muslim students in America. I propose that all ambassadors of the Islamic countries in Washington meet to verify the number of Muslim students in the United States and then study the possibility of setting up a Muslim student society in the United States in accordance with the local laws there. The society would cover students from Florida to California and from the north of America to the south. The number of Muslim students in the United States far exceeds the number of Israeli students. I am confident that this human and religious body will bring the Western Muslim world and the Eastern Muslim world together through our youth and students and will enable us to explain our cause and will build an information apparatus for working, thinking, and for defending justice. Should you agree to this idea, I will submit it to you, members of the Jerusalem Committee, first, and to all members of the ICO second, in writing. I hope the idea will gain your attention and we will pursue it persistently as soon as possible.

Chatti Reports Resolutions

LD210902 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2236 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Speech by Habib Chatti, secretary general of the ICO, reporting the resolutions of the ninth emergency session of the Jerusalem Committee in Fes, Morocco — live]

[Text] My Lord Your Majesty, here are the recommendations of the Jerusalem Committee at its emergency session:

The Jerusalem Committee held its emergency session in Fes in the Moroccan Kingdom between 19 and 20 April 1984, at the invitation of His Majesty King Hassan II, king of the Kingdom of Morocco and chairman of the Jerusalem Committee, and in the presence of brother fighter Mr Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman.

The committee listened to a comprehensive directive speech with which its chairman, His Majesty Hassan II, opened this meeting. It also listened to reviews proposed by the PLO Executive Committee chairman and leaders of the delegations on the dangers threatening Jerusalem and its places of worship — as a result of the Zionist plots aimed at Judaizing the city and evicting its Arab people, Muslims and Christians — and how to overcome these planned dangers.

The committee listened to the report of the secretary general of the ICO, in which he reviewed accomplishments at the direction of His Majesty Hassan II of the previous resolutions of the committee. The report stressed the need to continue (?their implementation).

The committee discussed the Israeli-Zionist move in various places in the world, particularly in the United States, which is applying pressure on states to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem to entrench the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, and to achieve the tacit recognition of this occupation.

The committee observed that this Israeli-Zionist move has been taking place during a period in which Israel has been stepping up its aggression in Jerusalem and its Islamic and Christian holy shrines.

The committee studied the action of Costa Rica and El Salvador in moving their two embassies to Jerusalem encroaching on the Arab rights and in violation of international law. The Committee also studied American movements taking place in the U.S. Congress to transfer the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem. This has been taking place in the framework of the U.S. presidential elections.

The committee studied the international reactions to this Zionist-Israeli move and discussed the manner for confronting it, recommending the following:

1. To express its esteem for the initiative of its chairman, King Hassan II, to confront the Zionist-Israeli move. It perused the correspondence between its chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, and President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George Shultz on these moves. It recorded the affirmations of the U.S. Administration on its adherence to the declared U.S. official stand concerning Jerusalem. It recommends continuating contacts with U.S. authorities and U.S. statesmen to explain the facts that concern Jerusalem and the Zionist-Israeli increasing aggression against it and its Islamic and Christian holy places. It (?points out) the dangers of U.S. policy and U.S. support enabling Israel to continue occupying Palestinian and Arab territory and applying the policy of settlements in them, and warns against the serious consequences that result from this policy.

2. The committee recommends that its chairman should invite the committee, if circumstances require it, to travel in a delegation headed by him to the United States to make the necessary contacts with the U.S. Administration and U.S. authorities.

It also recommends that contact should be made with the permanent member states of the Security Council and with the various international groups to win their support for the Islamic point of view and to adopt the same measure if circumstances require it.

3. The immediate breaking off of relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, in implementation of the Islamic resolutions that call on all member states to break off diplomatic, economic, cultural, and other relations with any state that decides to move its embassy to Jerusalem or recognizes the Israeli annexation of Jerusalem, making it an Israeli capital.

4. The committee also recommends intensifying contacts with the Vatican and urging it to adopt a frank and declared stand on the Israeli measures in the city of Jerusalem.

5. A. To adopt a unified Islamic stand that would (?tell) any state that the Islamic states will carry out the resolutions of the third Islamic summit convened in Holy Mecca, particularly resolution No 3/1/32, paragraph 2.

B. To entrust the General Secretariat of the ICO to study ways to implement this resolution, which calls on Arab and Islamic states to use all their energies and influence with states that deal with the Israeli decision to annex Jerusalem or support, encourage, or contribute to it; or directly or indirectly help its (?continuation).

6. To stress that any kind of diplomatic representation in Jerusalem, particularly the so-called (?liaison) offices, actually is no different from the transfer of embassies to Jerusalem.

The committee believes that setting up such diplomatic or semidiplomatic representation is considered a flagrant violation of Security Council Resolution No 498 in 1980, and such action should be regarded the same as moving the embassy.

7. The committee reminds the world's states of their commitments to international law to not deal with Israel in any way it can consider recognition of the fait accompli in Jerusalem or a tacit recognition of it as capital of Israel.

8. To entrust the Secretariat General of the ICO to follow up the implementation of all the resolutions that concern Jerusalem and gather beforehand information on any steps taken by foreign quarters or Israel in Jerusalem itself.

The committee also discussed the rising Zionist aggression in Jerusalem. It observed that a serious stage has begun that threatens (?in a tangible way) the Islamic and Christian holy shrines in Jerusalem, and paused in memory of the successive attempts to commit aggression against the churches and mosques, particularly the attempt to blow up Al-Aqsa Mosque on 27 January 1984, only days after convening the fourth Islamic summit conference in Casablanca.

The committee studied carefully the reports submitted that explain this aggression and concentrated on the spread of Zionist terrorism in Jerusalem, establishment of centers for it in the old city, formation of groupings specialized for it, and programs and (?plans) that seek the expulsion of the Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem and the demolition of the Islamic and Christian sites in Jerusalem and installing or (?keeping) them under Israeli officials in accordance with organized programs and planned policy.

The committee noticed that these groupings openly say they are trying to (?make way) for building the third temple on top of the ruins of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and no one has dared to state this previously.

The committee has recorded that the danger threatening Jerusalem has entered a decisive stage. It expressed its conviction that the danger will escalate as long as Israeli occupation is applying its weight on Jerusalem,nd that it has (?increased) as a result of the policies that support Israel and work for the (?continuation) of Israeli occupation.

The committee affirmed the only way to remove this imminent danger is the withdrawal of Israel immediately from Jerusalem and from all occupied Arab territory. The committee has made the following recommendations:

1. To devote 18 May 1984 in all member states of the ICO as a day of Jerusalem, in which the Friday prayer sermons are to be devoted to denunciation of the hostile acts committed by Israel against Holy Jerusalem in collusion with its supporters in the Zionist-U.S. spheres of influence.

2. To affirm the resolution of the third Islamic summit conference, held in holy Mecca, which called for mustering Islamic energies and potential to defend Islamic shrines in Jerusalem and confront the Zionist [word indistinct], (?and which called) on member states to take legal measures in accordance with their domestic laws to allow the institution of a service or body whose aim would be to collect contributions from organizations and individuals for the benefit of the Jerusalem Fund.

4. To urge the Islamic states to be faithful to their committments toward the Jerusalem Fund and [words indistinct] for the purpose of (?implementing) the program laid down for its salvation, and (?implement) the previous resolutions [words indistinct] and for collecting donations that had been announced at an earlier time and are being transferred for the Jerusalem Fund.

5. The committee has expressed its appreciation of the initiative of its chairman, His Majesty King Hassan II, on issuing a law calling for establishing an administrative organ in the Moroccan Kingdom that (?takes) charge of contributions for the Jerusalem Fund.

6. The committee has approved the draft scheme submitted to it by the (?administration bureau) of the (?Jerusalem Committee) at its third session held during meetings of the current session of the committee.

7. The committee has expressed its great appreciation and gratitude for the great hospitality by its chairman His Majesty King Hassan II and his government and the honorable Moroccan people.

'Aziz Meets Ministers

JN201406 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1300 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, 20 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, received Guinea Foreign Minister Abdoulaye Toure here today. They reviewed bilateral relations and discussed issues of joint interest including the work of the Jerusalem Committee.

'Aziz also received the Bangladesh minister of justice. They reviewed bilateral relations, developments in the region, and the work of the Jerusalem Committee.

The Iraqi ambassador in Rabat attended both meetings.

'Aziz Meets Prince Sa'ud

JN201548 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1536 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Fes, 20 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. They discussed bilateral relations, Arab issues, and the work of the Jerusalem Committee.

The Iraqi ambassador in Rabat attended the meeting.

'Arafat Meets Guinean Foreign Minister

JN211727 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met in Fes yesterday with the Guinean foreign minister. They discussed the recent developments of the Palestinian question, the attempts of the Zionist occupation authorities to Judaize the occupied city of Jerusalem, and the transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The Guinean minister stressed his country's complete support for our people's just struggle under the PLO.

Delegations Leave

LD211432 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The majority of delegations to the Jerusalem Committee meeting left Fes last night and this morning. Here is a report from the radio mission at Fes airport:

The delegations of Palestine, Iraq, Niger, Pakistan, Guinea, Senegal, and Mauritania left after attending Jerusalem Committee meetings held in Fes under the chairmanship of King Hassan II.

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Fes-Sais Airport after presiding over the Palestinian delegation to the Jerusalem Committee meetings. At the airport's VIP hall, he made the following statement to us:

[Begin 'Arafat recording] I am indeed happy with the positive and good results of our meeting within the framework of the Jerusalem Committee, under the auspices of King Hassan II. The king supervised the meeting with his wisdom, care, and firm unwavering stand toward the Palestinian question in general and toward Jerusalem, the first of the two qiblas [Muslim direction of prayer] and third after the two holy mosques, in particular.

On this occasion, I can only address greetings to the fraternal Moroccan people who played host to us and to our brother members of the Jerusalem Committee while we arrived at these good results, which I hope will have positive repercussions on the course of the Palestinian question, particularly in the face of the challenges facing us as a nation, an Arab nation and an Islamic nation. These challenges hit us in our most precious and most sacred areas, which are being exposed now to Judaization by the Israeli military clique with the unlimited support of U.S. imperialism. [end recording]

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat was seen off at the airport by Moroccan Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelouahid Belkeziz, the king's adviser Ahmed Bensoudah, and the PLO representative in Rabat Abu Marwan.

Others who left the Fes-Sais Airport this morning after representing their countries in the extraordinary session of the Jerusalem Committee meetings were: Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz; Senegalese Foreign Minister Moustapha Niasse, Niger Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Ide Oumarou, Guinean Foreign Minister Toure, Pakistani Foreign Minister Yacub Sahabzada Ali-Khan, and Mauritanian Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Ould Sidi Abdelkader.

The delegations were seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Affairs Abdelouahid Belkeziz.

Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal left Fes-Sais yesterday evening after taking part in the Jerusalem Committee meeting.

Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri also left Fes-Sais Airport. He was seen off at the Mohamed V Airport in Casablanca by Minister in Charge of Relations with Parliament Ahmed Belhaj and Jordanian Charge d'Affaires in Rabat Adli an-Nasir. The Jordanian minister made a statement to our correspondent in which he said:

[Begin Al-Masri recording] The meeting held under the chairmanship of the king was successful. We have come out with resolutions compatible with the grave situation in Jerusalem, either from the attempts by some countries to transfer their embassies to Jerusalem or from Israel's constant efforts to Judaize the city and threaten its Islamic and Christian holy places.

As I have already said, these resolutions have lived up to the level of the events and have been approved by all the Islamic countries. The implementation of those resolutions that require implementation will begin in the near future.

King Hassan's care and chairmanship of the committee has helped greatly and noticeably in enabling the committee members to achieve these positive results reflecting the feelings of Muslims throughout the world. [end recording]

'Arafat Satisfied With Results

LD221151 Algiers APS in English 1033 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Tunis, 22 Apr (APS) — Mr. Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee president chief commander of the Palestinian revolution armed forces arrived yesterday to Tunis coming from Fes (Morocco) where he headed the Palestinian delegation to the extraordinary meeting of the Jerusalem Committee which took place from the 19th to 20th of April in Fes.

Before leaving Morocco, the Palestinian leader declared he was satisfied of Jerusalem meeting results which recommended to the Islamic countries to immediately break off their diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador as a reprisal for the transfer of their respective embassies from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem.

Request on Costa Rica, El Salvador

PA211727 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0740 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Fes, Morocco, 21 Apr (EFE) — The Islamic Committee of "Al-Quds" (Jerusalem) has requested here that over 40 Muslim countries "immediately break off" diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador.

The 15 Muslim countries meeting in Fes thus expressed their irritation with the 2 Central American countries' decision to move their embassies from Tel Aviv to the sacred city of Jerusalem, thus recognizing Jerusalem as the capital of the Hebrew state.

The decision was adopted following 3 days of Islamic Committee meetings. The committee was created in 1979 in Fes to coordinate Islamic strategy against the occupation of Jerusalem and the "the Judaization" of its structures and heritage.

Palestine leader Yasir 'Arafat, the "guest of honor" at the meeting, called for "executive resolutions" against the two countries, "because they are the first to yield to pro-Zionist lobbying pressure."

'Arafat said the two nations "have been used as test balloons to study reaction in the Arab and Islamic worlds."

Observers predict that Muslim reaction will be almost unanimous, because on Thursday Egypt withdrew its ambassador from El Salvador, and rich countries such as Saudi Arabia and Kuwait are showing strong support for the measure.

Costa Rica and El Salvador could also face an economic blockade by many Muslim countries — a blockade that would be largely symbolic, since trade relations between them and the Islamic countries of Africa and Asia appear to be limited.

'Key' Meeting of PLO Groups Begins in Algiers

NC201638 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 20 Apr 84

[(Excerpt] Algiers, April 20 (AFP) — A key meeting of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) member groups, including the majority Fatah grouping, opened officially near here today after a two-day delay due to disagreements over who should be allowed to take part.

Delegations from Fatah and three other PLO groupings — the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the small Palestinian Communist Party — are taking part in the meeting, which is being held a short distance outside Algiers.

Each group's delegation is headed by its deputy leader — Abu Jihad for Fatah, Abu 'Ali Mustafa for the DFLP, Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh for the PFLP and Sulayman Najjab for the Communist Party.

Earlier disagreements had arisen over whether the Communist Party and other small Palestinian factions should be allowed to take part.

Mohamed Cherif Messaadia, deputy leader of Algeria's ruling National Liberation Front, and 'Abd al-Qadir 'Abd al-Ghani, deputy leader of South Yemen's ruling Yemeni Socialist Party were also present at the opening session.

The meeting is aimed at preparing a session of the Palestine National Council (PNC), the PLO's equivalent of a parliament.

The proposed session would be the first since a serious rift opened in PLO ranks last year, leading to fighting in Lebanon between mainstream Fatah forces under PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and dissident Fatah forces.

PFLP Asks Red Cross To Examine Hijackers' 'Murders'

NC212043 Paris AFP in English 2036 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, April 21 (AFP) — The Palestinian group which has claimed responsibility for the recent hijacking of an Israeli bus today said it had asked the International Committee of the Red Cross to investigate what it called "murders by Israeli authorities" of two of the four hijackers.

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), a member of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), said it had asked the committee to look into its charges that two of the four hijackers were murdered by the Israelis after they were taken prisoner. The two others were killed when the Israelis stormed the bus in the Gaza Strip, the PFLP said. Israeli authorities have said all four Palestinians were mortally wounded when Israeli commandos stormed the bus.

"The Zionist enemy perpetrated two sordid crimes by demolishing the homes of the authors of the operation and by murdering two of them who were injured before they were taken prisoner," the statement from the PFLP said. The Israeli authorities routinely bulldoze the homes of those it deems responsible for acts of terrorism.

"The PFLP will see itself obliged to treat in the same manner Israeli soldiers who might be wounded or captured during military operations," the communique said.

In addition to the four hijackers, one Israeli woman was killed during the hijacking, which took place April [words indistinct] was claimed by the PFLP the next day.

PFLP To Step Up Anti-Israeli Military Activities

LD221656 Kuwait KUNA in English 1517 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, April 22 (KUNA) — The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has decided to step up military operations in Israeli occupied Arab territories, PFLP Politburo member Bassam Abu Sharif announced here Sunday.

"We will continue an escalation of military action until we attain our rights of self determination and establish an independent state," he told a press conference. He added that this decision was supported by another Palestinian organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) in order to confront by force Israeli plans to annex the West Bank and to Judaize the cities and towns of Palestine. "Israel's aggressive activities to confiscate land and kick out by force the indigenous population and indiscriminately kill innocent civilians cannot but be confronted by revolutionary violence," the PFLP official said.

The PFLP's decision to increase pressure on Israel comes in the wake of a re-awakening of Palestinian resistance in the occupied territories. The organization claimed responsibility for the bus attack earlier this month in which four Palestinian freedom fighters hijacked a busload of Israelis and headed for the Egyptian borders. They demanded the release of Palestinian prisoners being held in Israeli jails. The attempt, taking place ten days after two DFLP commandos injured 48 Israelis in a gun ambush in Jerusalem, failed after Israeli troops attacked the vehicle killing the commanders of the bus. One of the young DFLP commandos was shot in cold blood after being removed from the vehicle, Abu Sharif said.

PFLP Official on UAE Stand, Bus Incident

GF221759 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 22 Apr 84 pp 1, 14

[Excerpt] Bassam Abu Sharif, PLO Central Council and PFLP Political Bureau member, has praised the stand of President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan during his meeting last week with U.S. envoy Murphy, which was stated in the open message his highness addressed to the United States. Abu Sharif said that what his highness the president said about the U.S. policy is a sound and scientific stand that expresses an accurate description of the U.S. policy because, as his highness said, the United States is completely hostile to the interests of the Arab masses and supports Israel — its front base — to strike against the ambitions and hopes of the Arab peoples.

Abu Sharif also said that the purpose of his visit to the UAE is to enlighten UAE officials on the latest developments and expectations concerning the upcoming delicate stage in light of the Zionist deployments and the situation in the Lebanese arena and in view of the continuing contacts with the people's concentrations.

In a press conference held yesterday evening in Abu Dhabi, Bassam Abu Sharif said: There is an embodiment of our revolutionary decisions whereby we have begun to escalate the armed struggle within the occupied land, provided this line is the principal and main line in our military action during the upcoming stage.

Bassam Abu Sharif disclosed new facts about the bus operation carried out by the Guevara-Gaza group, called Operation No 21. He said the Zionist enemy imposed a press blackout never ever witnessed in the region before, and that it allowed publishing of some press reports 4 hours after the operation ended. He added that the Guevara-Gaza group took the bus at the Tel Aviv central bus station to a point between Ashqelon and Tel Aviv toward the Palestinian-Egyptian border crossing point in Rafah, and was able to storm three Zionist Army roadblocks by hurling bombs at them and proceeding forward.

He added the claim the group was not armed is not true because it was armed with Kalashnikov machine guns and with a large number of hand grenades as well as two RPG shells. He added that this group did not negotiate with anyone, and that the enemy allegation it negotiated the release of 500 captives is not true, because the group's mission was to lead the bus to the Egyptian territory and nothing else.

BAHRAIN

Crown Prince Returns From Visit to UAE

GF201756 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1720 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 20 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, crown prince of Bahrain, returned to his country from Abu Dhabi this evening following a 2-day visit to the UAE. Upon his return, the crown prince of Bahrain was received by a number of Bahraini ministers and officials.

UAE Chief of Staff Holds Talks With Officials

Meeting With Crown Prince

GF221420 Doha QNA in Arabic 1350 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Manama, 22 Apr (QNA) — Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Bahraini crown prince, today received Staff Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, UAE chief of staff, who is currently visiting Bahrain.

After the meeting, Al-Badi said his visit to Bahrain comes at an invitation from Staff Brigadier General Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, in the framework of resolutions made by the GCC defense ministers and chiefs of staff to exchange visits and achieve military coordination among the GCC countries.

Meeting With Prime Minister

GF231109 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Bahraini Prime Minister Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah in Manama today received Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi, UAE chief of staff, and the delegation accompanying him. Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, the Bahraini interior minister, and Brigadier General Khalifah ibn Ahmad Al Khalifah, chief of staff of the Bahrain Defense Force, attended the meeting. Brigadier General Muhammad Sa'id al-Badi arrived in Manama on 22 April on a visit to Bahrain that will last several days.

KUWAIT

Austrian Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

LD221452 Kuwait KUNA in English 1006 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait, April 22 (KUNA) — Austrian Foreign minister Erwin Lanc arrived Kuwait from Abu Dhabi Sunday and immediately went into talks with h.h. the amir on the Middle East crisis.

In an arrival statement, Lanc said the time now is ripe for moves towards a Middle East settlement since "fortunately guns have been quieter than they were in the past two or three years in the region."

He said such moves were in the center of his talks with Arab Gulf leaders during his current tour, adding that he has some new ideas on a settlement, but declined to divulge them.

Responding to a question, the Austrian diplomat viewed the Gulf war developments and the Palestinian question as equally important for the Austrian interests at the current stage.

Kuwait is Lanc's last stop of a tour that has taken him to Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the United Arab Emirates.

Austria advocates the right of the Palestinians to a homeland, and former Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky was the first Western leader to receive the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat in 1980.

But before starting his tour, Lanc has said his country does not want to be a direct mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Austrian diplomat is scheduled to meet Monday with H.H. the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'id al-'Abdallah and Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Sheikh Sabah al-'Ahmad, before flying home.

Trade and bilateral relations between Kuwait and Austria will also be discussed between the two sides.

Lanc was greeted at the airport by Sheikh Sabah al-'Ahmad and Foreign Undersecretary Rashid ar-Rashid.

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD231104 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1025 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Kuwait 23 Apr (KUNA) — The visiting Austrian minister of foreign affairs, Erwin Lanc, held talks here today with senior Kuwaiti officials. The talks focused on bilateral relations.

The Austrian minister conferred with the heir apparent and prime minister, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah; then he conferred with the deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah.

The talks of the Kuwaiti and Austrian foreign ministers concentrated on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues, especially the Iraq-Iran war, the Palestinian issue, and the situation in Lebanon. Lanc met the Amir of Kuwait as soon as he arrived here yesterday on an official visit, at the end of the Gulf tour which took him to Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Oman and the UAE.

Foreign Minister To Brief Gulf Ministers on Tour

GF221810 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 21 Apr 84 p 1

[By political editor]

[Text] Diplomatic sources have told *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and information minister, will contact a number of Gulf

ministers on the results of his contacts with a number of European and Arab foreign ministers on the Iraq-Iran war and the efforts being made to end it.

Political sources said Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad received great support in his efforts and tour of Europe on behalf of Arab countries, particularly since these countries want a quick halt to this war which threatens to expand to involve the Gulf countries, thus threatening the real lifeline of the European countries, the Strair of Hormuz.

The sources told *AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM* that Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad received assurances from French Minister of External Affairs Claude Cheysson and British Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Geoffrey Howe that they will support every Arab stand to stop the Iraq-Iran war and that the European countries are striving to stop this war and prevent any foreign intervention in the region.

AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM has learned that Kuwait will witness intensified moves in the next few days to continue its efforts to stop this war. The deputy prime minister will present another report to the Arab foreign ministers in their meeting which is scheduled to be held in Tunis on 15 May.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Leaves With Message for Jordan's King

GF210936 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, left the country for Jordan this morning. In a statement before his departure, he said that he is carrying a message from His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to his brother His Majesty King Husayn ibn Talal of Jordan.

Austrian Foreign Minister Concludes Visit

GF211000 Salalah Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc and the delegation accompanying him left the country this morning after concluding their official 6-day visit during which they were honored by meeting with his majesty the sultan. They also held talks with senior officials on bilateral relations, means of strengthening them, and a number of current Arab and international issues.

SAUDI ARABIA

Syrian Deputy Prime Minister Arrives in Riyadh

LD231038 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1020 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Apr (SPA) — Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam arrived in Riyadh this morning on a visit to the kingdom. His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs, met him at the airport.

King Fahd Receives Khaddam

LD231128 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1110 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh, 23 Apr (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz today received at his office at the Royal Court Syrian Deputy Prime Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

The audience was attended by His Royal Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation and inspector general, and His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Returns From Jerusalem Committee Meeting

GF211958 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal returned to Riyadh from Fes today after taking part in the meetings of the ninth session of the Jerusalem Committee, which concluded in Fes yesterday evening.

Deputy Prime Minister Leads Delegation to Pakistan

LD220927 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0750 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Riyadh, 22 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, left Riyadh this morning on his way to Islamabad for an official visit to the fraternal Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

On his visit to Pakistan, his highness is accompanied by a delegation which includes Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral resources; Ibrahim al-'Angari the minister of municipal and rural affairs; 'Abd al-'Aziz at-Tawayjiri, the deputy commander of the National Guard; Nasir ar-Rajihi, the chairman of the crown prince's court; Mansur al-Khurayji, the deputy chief of royal protocol; His Highess Prince Turki ibn 'Abdallah ibn Muhammad ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud; Abd al-Muhsin at- Tuwayjari, the councilor at his highness' court; and Hamad al-Hammudi, head of personal affairs at his highness' court.

National Guard Official Returns From UAE

GF211004 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] His Royal Highness Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy commander of the National Guard, returned to Riyadh from Abu Dhabi last night after a short visit to the UAE during which he met with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and delivered a message from his brother King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

Foreign Minister Meets Indian, Iranian Envoys

LD221412 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1325 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Riyadh 22 Apr (SPA) — His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the foreign minister, this afternoon received the minister of industry in the Indian state of Kerala, Mr Ahmed, who handed him a letter to His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz from Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi. The audience was attended by the Indian ambassador to the Kingdom Mr. T.T.B. Abdallah. His Highness also this afternoon received the Iranian chrge d'affaires Mr Mujtabi Hashemi.

UAE

Reportage on Visit by Austrian Foreign Minister

Arrival 21 April

GF211002 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc arrived in Abu Dhabi from Muscat this morning on a visit to the UAE as part of his current tour of a number of countries in the region.

On arrival, the Austrian minister said his visit aims at holding talks with officials on the Middle East and the Iraq-Iran war. He said his visit to the UAE is a very important part of his current tour of five Gulf Arab countries, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait, and the UAE, and aims at discussing the moves which his country can make, particularly in finding a peaceful settlement for the Middle East question which will serve the Palestinian cause.

In reply to a question on whether he carries definite proposals for this, the Austrian minister said: So much talk and so many proposals have been said, it is now time for serious action. Let us look for what we can do to find a just settlement for thiscause, he added.

Meeting With President

GF211010 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan received at the Al-Mushrif Palace today Erwin Lanc, Austrian foreign minister, who is currently visiting the UAE.

A general review of bilateral relations, joint cooperation between the two countries, and current regional and international issues of common interest was made during the meeting. The audience was attended by Surur ibn Muhammad, head of the president's court, and Rashid 'Abdallah, minister of state.

Meeting With Counterpart

GF211346 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1251 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, met here today with Mr Erwin Lanc, Austrian foreign minister, who is currently visiting the UAE.

During the meeting, the two officials discussed bilateral relations, the means of improving and developing them, the situation in the Middle East region, the situation in the region, and issues of mutual interest.

Meeting With Heir Apparent

GF211932 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1810 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 21 Apr (WAKH) — Shaykh Khalifah ibn Zayid, Abu Dhabi heir apparent and deputy supreme commander of the UAE Armed Forces, received here tonight the Austrian foreign minister, Mr Erwin Lanc, who is currently visiting the UAE.

The meeting was attended by Mr Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

During the meeting, bilateral relations, the means of strengthening them, the situation in the Middle East region, and issues of common interest, were discussed.

Departure 22 April

GF221102 Doha QNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 22 Apr (QNA) — Austrian Foreign Minister Erwin Lanc left Abu Dhabi for Kuwait today following a 2-day visit to the UAE, within the framework of his current tour of a number of the region's states which included Qatar, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the Sultanate of Oman.

President Receives Message From King Fahd

GF202010 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1956 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 20 Apr (WAKH) — UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received a message from King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia on bilateral relations. The message was delivered by Prince Badr ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, deputy head of the Saudi National Guard, during his meeting with Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan here this evening. The meeting was attended by Mr Salih Sulayman al-Fawzan, the Saudi ambassador to the UAE.

Message From Saudi Foreign Affairs Minister

LD222202 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1022 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 Apr (SPA) — The UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, Rashid 'Abdallah received a written message from His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, the minister of foreign affairs concerning the bilateral relations between the two countries and the current Arab developments.

The message was delivered by the Kingdom's ambassador to the UAE, Salih Sulayman al-Fawzan during his meeting with Mr Rashid 'Abdallah today.

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Prime Minister Receives Message From Libya
GF221832 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, prime minister and member of the Standing Committee, received this afternoon Brother 'Abd ar-Rahman Muhammad 'Atiq, secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau in San'a', who handed him a message from Brother Muhammad az-Zarruq Rajab, general secretary of the Libyan General People's Congress. Bilateral relations were discussed during the meeting.

Relations With El Salvador, Costa Rica Severed

NC211901 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The Arab Republic of Egypt has decided to sever its diplomatic relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica because the two countries moved their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

This decision stems from Egypt's firm and principled stance regarding the status of Jerusalem, which is based on preventing anything from affecting its political or religious status, and on the need for no side to seek anything that would be harmful to the political and religious rights of the Islamic and Arab peoples, particularly the Palestinian people in Arab Jerusalem. Egypt's decision is also compatible with the recommendations made by the ICO Jerusalem Committee at its recent meeting in Morocco.

In seeking a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, Egypt strongly opposes the addition of obstacles along the road to a political settlement in the region, and tampering with the status of Jerusalem represents a major obstacle in this respect.

Therefore, Egypt expects all states and governments to adhere to the UN resolutions concerning Jerusalem, which represent the views of the international community.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has issued his directives to Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, to take the necessary steps to immediately implement the decision tosever relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica.

'Forced' To Break Ties

NC221410 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Bahiy ad-Din Shu'ayb commentary: "Arab Jerusalem Will Remain Arab Despite All Conspiracies"]

[Text] Despite the fact that Cairo does not completely favor the idea of severing relations among countries as a method to be used in international relations, political necessities have forced Egypt to resort to breaking off its relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica in response to the transfer of their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Earlier, Cairo summoned the Salvadoran ambassador in Cairo and advised him that the measure taken by his government to move its embassy to Jerusalem was an illegal act and that Cairo was in a position allowing it to make a decision commensurate with the Salvadoran Government's decision, particularly since El Salvador has no diplomatic representation with any Arab country except Egypt.

The question here is not merely one of moving an embassy from one city to another, nor has it anything to do with the size of El Salvador or Costa Rica; rather, it is a deeper and more serious issue. Such a measure by El Salvador and Costa Rica means: first, recognizing the principle of annexing the land of others through aggression, legalizing the usurpation of Arab rights, and recognizing the principle of invasion in international relations; second, showing disrespect for UN resolutions which consider all measures taken by Israel to change the status of the holy city as null and void, and which say that their effects must be immediately remedied. The United Nations has called on all countries to support its resolutions on Jerusalem and to refuse to deal with Israel in a way that consecrates its occupation of the holy city; third, ignoring the international consensus which believes that Arab Jerusalem is an indivisible part of the West Bank, that the legal and historical Arab rights in the city must be respected and regained, and that the Palestinian people in Arab Jerusalem must exercise their legitimate and inalienable rights in their capacity as part of the Palestinian people in the West Bank, occupied since 1967.

Thus came Egypt's prompt and decisive reaction to El Salvador and Costa Rica. Just because Israel resorted to the policy of imposing a fait accompli by annexing Jerusalem does not mean that it can transform this measure to a permanent and irreplaceable policy or that it can gain international legitimacy. The status of the city of Jerusalem is still under discussion within the framework of a comprehensive settlement. Israel has absolutely no right despite its religious and historical claims to change the political or geographic situataion of the Middle East according to its expansionist plans. Therefore, pushing states such as El Salvador and Costa Rica to be test balloons to see Arab reaction regarding Jerusalem is a ploy that is fraught with dangers and is characterized by reckless political whims, because this will gravely harm the peace march. Infringement upon the status of Jerusalem constitutes an obstacle that may torpedo all attempts to bring about a settlement. To entrench the Egyptian stand, the ICO Jerusalem Committee announced its rejection of any type of diplomatic representation in Jerusalem, particularly, the so-called liaison offices, because they in fact do not differ from moving embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and they reflect a tacit recognition of the city as the capital of Israel, which is rejected on the Arab and Islamic levels.

Subsequently, the significance of Egypt's severance of relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica illucidates that Cairo will not accept dealing with any country, whatever its size, if it moves its embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Israeli Protest Rejected

NC221525 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1450 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr (MENA) — Egypt today rejected an Israeli protest regarding Egypt's stand on the transfer of the Salvadoran and Costa Rican Embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Foreign Ministry today summoned Israeli Charge d'Affaires in Cairo David Sultan and informed him of Egypt's rejection of this protest, which Israel conveyed to the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv yesterday. Israel claimed that Egypt's stand is considered to be an interference in Israeli relations with other countries.

Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said Egypt's rejection of the Israeli protest stems from its firm and principled stand regarding the issue of Jerusalem before, during, and after the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations. He affirmed that Egypt's stand is principled, that Egypt will not relinquish it, and that Egypt adheres to its stand of not giving any final status

to Jerusalem which contravenes UN resolutions, because Jerusalem is part of the Arab land occupied in 1967 and that the Palestinians, the Arab and Islamic countries, and the Christians have political and religious rights in Jerusalem. In this respect, 'Ali referred to the Vatican statement on Jerusalem.

Supports Arab Rights

NC220620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2245 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AKHBAR* says Egypt's stand on the Jerusalem problem, which is based on the absolute rejection of all Israeli measures including the declaration of the city as its capital, affirms the fact that Egypt will under no circumstances give up any Arab rights in the holy city. The paper says this is Egypt's stand on all Arab rights, which Israel is violating in spite of all international charters and laws.

In a commentary published Sunday, the paper stresses that this is not a new stand in Egyptian policy, noting the letters exchanged between former U.S. President Carter and the late President Anwar as-Sadat on this question. These letters confirmed Arab rights, noted the impermissibility of Israel unilaterally determining the future of the city, and affirmed that the city's final status will be determined within the framework of a comprehensive settlement that will take Arab and Muslim rights into consideration.

The paper notes the talks President Husni Mubarak held with Richard Murphy, U.S. President Reagan's envoy and assistant secretary of state. It also notes Egypt's firm stand on the Jerusalem question and Egypt's appreciation of President Reagan's rejection of the Zionist lobby's pressure in Congress to transfer the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

AL-AKHBAR Views Break

NC230904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2350 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo 22 Apr (MENA) — The Cairo newspaper *AL-AKHBAR* asserts that the decision to sever diplomatic relations with El Salvador and Costa Rica, due to the two countries' decision to transfer their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, is an Egyptian decision and act of Egyptian sovereignty that neither Israel nor any other country has a right to interfere with.

In its Monday editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* points out that the decision by the Islamic states' foreign ministers — members of the Jerusalem Committee chaired by King Hassan of Morocco — to break off relations between the Islamic countries and El Salvador and Costa Rica underscores to Israel the gravity of the step it has taken in declaring Jerusalem as its unified capital as well as the possible wrath of the Islamic world.

Concluding its editorial, *AL-AKHBAR* says the stand adopted by Egypt and the Islamic countries again [emphasizes] to political circles in the United States the solidity of the Egyptian, Arab, and Islamic stand on this vital issue, so that they may be aware of the gravity of transferring the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Ghali Discusses Moves To End Iran-Iraq War

NC221309 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs, said the diplomatic moves Egypt is undertaking to end the Iraq-Iran war through peaceful means and within the framework of the Nonaligned Movement stem from Egypt's belief that the continuation of the war represents a danger not only to the area but to the entire world.

He added that Iraq and Iran are members of the Nonaligned Movement; there is thus a common denominator between them. This is why President Husni Mubarak sent messages to a number of Nonaligned Movement leaders to find a means to stop this war.

Dr Ghali concluded his statement by saying that in light of Egypt's contacts, it will become possible to call on the Nonaligned Movement to crystallize the ideas and opinions submitted during these contacts and to emerge with a formula for starting work to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Richard Murphy, Senator Garn Continue Visit

Talk With Mubarak

NC211333 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpts] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak received Richard Murphy, assistant U.S. secretary of state, this morning. The meeting was attended by Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Following the 75-minute meeting, Murphy said he and President Mubarak reviewed the situation in the region and bilateral relations.

President Mubarak later received U.S. Senator Jake Garn, who stated that they held cordial and extensive talks. As for the plan to move the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Garn said: This will not happen.

Murphy Meets Ali

NC211927 Cairo MENA in English 1915 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 21 (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy premier and foreign minister, conferred today with the visiting U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy on the latter's tour of the area.

The two sides agreed on the need to continue the consultation between the two countries on the situation in the region.

Murphy said his country sees as important and necessary a halt to the Iraq-Iran war.

'Ali said the Egyptian side expressed appreciation of the role of the United States in its attitude of opposition to transfer of the American Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

Shamir's Statements on Arab Terrorism Criticized

NC230653 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0520 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *AL-AHRAM* editorializes on Israeli Prime Minister Shamir's statement to the newspaper *DAVAR*, in which he states his belief that Israel will continue to suffer from Arab terrorism for years even if it succeeds in establishing peace with all Arab countries. *AL-AHRAM* describes this statement as a cheap ploy with which Shamir is attempting, during this transitional period until the July elections, to make every Israeli citizen through all possible means believe that the obsession of Arab terrorism exists to threaten him. Shamir is trying to win the greatest number of votes for his Herut Party by harping on this issue.

AL-AHRAM affirms that this attempt is abominable because it aims at spreading Israeli hatred for Arabs for centuries to come even if peace is established. Shamir clearly continues to run affairs with the mentality of the early Israeli existence in the Arab sea of hostility. Why has he not changed even though things have changed sufficiently since that time to allow every Israeli to judge Arabs by reason and not only by emotions.

Official Source Comments on Alleged Syrian Visit

NC222135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2126 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr (MENA) — An official source has emphasized that if Egypt wanted to send its defense minister anywhere, it would do so openly because it fears no one or anything when it wants to carry out such a mission.

The official source was commenting on statements made by Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens today in which he said that Israel intends to examine certain information indicating that Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, recently paid a secret visit to Syria.

Soviet Official Departs After 4-Day Visit

NC201527 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, left Cairo this afternoon at the end of his 4-day visit to Egypt. Polyakov met with Dr Butrus Ghali, minister of state for foreign affairs; Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and chief of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs; and Dr 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, assistant foreign minister.

The Egyptian-Soviet talks centered on relations between the two countries. It was agreed to strengthen these relations in various fields. The two sides also reviewed the situation in the Middle East and African issues.

'Ali Receives Report on Egyptian-Soviet Relations

NC201459 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1425 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (MENA) — Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has received a report on Egyptian-Soviet relations in the recent phase.

The report was submitted to 'Ali today by Minister Plenipotentiary 'Umar Jad, the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Moscow, who is presently in Cairo.

UN Envoy Meets With Delegates on Gulf War

NC212115 Cairo MENA in English 2100 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 21 (MENA) — Ambassador Ahmad Tawfiq Khalil, Egyptian chief delegate to the United Nations, is currently conducting contacts with all non-aligned countries' U.N. delegates concerning the Iraq-Iran war and the Non-alignment Movement's drive aimed at putting an end to the war at an initiative from Egypt, MENA learned.

Within the framework of these efforts, the Foreign Ministry received reports from Egyptian envoys who are now on a tour of some Asian countries to convey messages from President Husni Mubarak to their heads of state on the Gulf war and the Egyptian ideas in this regard.

FRG Official Makes Private, Official Visit

NC211938 Cairo MENA in English 1920 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, April 21 (MENA) — The West German minister of state for foreign affairs arrived here tonight for a four-day private visit which is to be followed by a two-day official visit. He is scheduled to have formal talks next Thursday with Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali.

The West German minister heads the Arab-German Friendship Society.

Mubarak Receives Senegalese Information Minister

AB201340 Dakar PANA in French 1130 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 20 Apr (APS-Senegal/PANA) — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak on Thursday received in audience Senegalese Minister of Information Djibo Ka, who is on a visit to Egypt.

Present at the audience were Muhammad Safwat ash-Sharif, Egypt's minister of state for information, and His Excellency Chams Eddine Ndoye, Senegalese ambassador to Cairo. During the audience, which lasted more than an hour, the Egyptian head of state stressed "the importance he attaches to the strengthening of relations between our two countries, and his esteem and strong friendship with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf."

The need to strengthen bilateral cooperation was also stressed by the two ministers of information during the signing ceremony of a joint declaration. On this occasion, Djibo Ka confirmed the

invitation he extended to his Egyptian counterpart during the early part of his visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt, to pay an official visit to Senegal.

President Mubarak insisted this visit should be paid soon after Ramadan. This is because the people of Egypt and Senegal are convinced that such visits will permit authorities of the two countries to better understand our problems, strengthen our bilateral cooperation, and consolidate our relations.

Djibo Ka expressed his gratitude to his host for the warm and friendly reception and for the invitation to visit Egypt, a sign of the consideration he has for his people and in particular the reciprocal esteem that Abdou Diouf and Husni Mubarak hold for each other.

On his part, Safwat ash-Sharif exphasized the close ties between the two countries and the age-old friendship existing between the two peoples, adding that Egypt and Senegal share the same ideals of peace and independence.

This visit by Djibo Ka, which will consolidate and develop cooperation between Egypt and Senegal in the field of information, has already shown positive results. In the audiovisual sector, Egypt plans to send to Senegal technical experts to study the possibility of developing the radio and television service. Egypt's radio and television federation will supply the Senegalese radioand television office with television programs in French, especially religious programs that could be shown during Ramadan. Egyptian television will produce a documentary film on Senegal in French, bringing to light aspects of development in Senegal. The radio and television services of the two countries will exchange documentary sound tracks on life in the respective countries, films on culture, and programs on their national day celebrations.

The Egyptian Information Department will from time to time invite Senegalese journalists and information officials to visit Egypt and will assist in training Senegalese in the information sector.

On the press agencies, MENA and the Senegalese press agency will exchange journalists and technicans and will open offices in Dakar and Cairo.

AL-AHRAM Says Arabs Losing Confidence in U.S.

NC220639 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2255 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Cairo, 21 Apr (MENA) — *AL-AHRAM* says all the envoys who have visited the Middle East recently have come to one conclusion: The Arabs have lost their confidence in the United States because of its continuous alignment with Israel.

The paper wonders why the United States finds itself in this position after the lengthy talks it embarked upon to reach peaceful solutions to the Middle East questions.

In a commentary published Sunday, the paper points out that if the United States had been just and had abandoned its permanent alignment with Israel — an obvious alignment in all its overt and covert practices — it would have been possible to reach satisfactory solutions to the region's questions.

Air Force To Destroy 'Selected' Iranian Targets

JN211253 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — The lieutenant general who commands the Air Force and air defense has stated that the Iraqi Air Force will destroy selected Iranian targets of vital importance at the appropriate time after having defined their location.

In an interview with INA on the 53d anniversary of the Iraqi Air Force, the Iraqi Air Force commander said that the Air Force possesses coordinated plans for dealing blows and destroying vital Iranian economic and strategic targets deep inside Iranian territory which are not expected by the Iranian enemy.

The commander of the Iraqi Air Force and air defense added that this Iraqi measure is to make the Iranian regime retreat, and to safeguard the lives of the sons of the Iranian peoples. He stressed that the battlefield will witness a great development in this respect.

He said that the Iraqi Air Force is in a state of constant alert and preparedness and will crush and deter any new aggression against the Iraqi borders with high capabilities. He stressed that Iraq had used only part of its potential and capabilities in the previous battles.

The Iraqi commander said that the colonialist and Zionist forces have come to fear the growth of these capabilities. That is why they instructed their venomous media organs to disseminate tendentious propaganda and to prepare international public opinion for a new Zionist aggression on Iraq's strategic industrial installations.

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communiques

No 1,441 - 20 April

JN201619 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,441 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 20 April 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant Armed Forces are continuing their daring actions at the front against the forces of the rancorous Khomeyniite regime. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Using artillery and various other weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions, vehicles, and engineering equipment east of Basra. Our forces paralyzed the enemy's movements and threw its forces into confusion. They destroyed 14 vehicles of various types, some of which had been abandoned earlier by the enemy forces, and 1 hardware stockpile.

2. Using artillery, one of our forward units pounded an enemy concentration opposite its positions in the northern sector of the front, killing one soldier and destroying one infantry position and one machine gun.

3. One was killed in the central sector of the front.

4. One infantry position was destroyed in the Maysan sector.

5. One weapons emplacement was destroyed east of Tigris.

6. Last night and today, the criminal enemy used heavy artillery to shell Basra and its environs. The savage shelling martyred one civilian; injured nine others; and damaged two houses, five civilian vehicles, and a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 20 April 1984

No 1,442 - 21 April

JN211627 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,442 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 21 April 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces continued their successful activities against the forces of the clique of rancor and aggression in Iran. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. A force belonging to our brave foward units raided the enemy positions opposite our positions east of Basra, used all types of weapons to clash with the enemy troops, and managed to kill or wound a number of them. Elsewhere in the same sector, our forward units fired various types of weapons at a number of enemy troops, vehicles, and engineering equipment, killing two of the enemy and damaging two vehicles.

2. One of our forward units engaged several enemy targets in the area opposite our positions in the northern sector of the battlefield, killing two and destroying one vehicle carrying personnel. The occupants of the vehicle were either killed or wounded.

3. One of our forward units fired on an enemy patrol opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield and forced it to flee.

4. Last night and today, the criminal Iranian regime shelled Basra and Mandali and their environs with heavy artillery. The savage enemy shelling killed 6 civilians, wounded 12 others, and damaged 5 houses and 6 civilian cars in Basra. It also damaged several civilian establishments in Mandali.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 April 1984

No 1,443 - 22 April

JN221700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Communique No 1,443 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 22 April 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The units of our brave army continue their powerful operation against

the aggressive Iranian forces in the various sectors. The results for yesterday evening and this morning are as follows:

1. One of our forward units in the operational sector east of Basra sighted an enemy troop concentration in front of its position. It used various weapons to attack this concentration, killing seven of the enemy and wounding several others. It also destroyed one enemy observation post.

2. One of our forward units in the operational sector east of Tigris opened artillery fire on enemy positions in front of its position, destroying two infantry positions and hitting all personnel in them.

3. Two infantry positions and their weapons were destroyed in the central operational sector.

4. One observation post was destroyed in the Maysan operational sector.

5. The mean Khomeyniite clique last night and this morning opened heavy artillery fire on the towns of Basra and Mandali and their suburbs. In Basra, 6 civilians were martyred, 10 others were injured, and 4 houses and 8 civilian cars were damaged. Several civilian installations were damaged in Mandali as a result of this shelling. Two nights ago, the criminal enemy also shelled the town of Khurmal and its suburbs, damaging several civilian installations.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 April 1984

Exhibition of Captured Iranian Weapons Opens

JN221327 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — An exhibition comprising Iranian weapons captured by the forces of Iraq's III Army Corps in the second east of Basra epic was opened here today.

The exhibition included tanks, personnel carriers, ammunition, light and medium weapons, vehicles, excavators, and various other arms.

During the opening celebration, the commander of the III Army Corps stressed that the forces of the Corps, which achieved the greatest heroic deeds in the second east of Basra battle, were ready to completely annihilate any new adventure of the Iranian regime which is allied to Zionism.

Ramadan Addresses UN Economic Commission Meeting

JN221635 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, this morning opened the 11th session of the Economic Commission for Western Asia [ECWA] at its offices in Baghdad. The session will continue for 5 days. Ramadan delivered a speech which he began by expressing his confidence that the conferees will be able to diagnose the problems and come out with constructive proposals for promoting joint economic action. He then dealt with the world economic situation, stressing that the widening gap between the developing and advanced countries is a source of world instability. Reviewing the events that the Arab region witnessed last year, Ramadan said these events, including the continued Zionist occupation of the territories of fraternal Lebanon, were very serious. He stressed Iraq's firm, principled stand in support of all efforts to enable the Lebanese people and government to regain their sovereignty and national unity.

Ramadan also said that the Zionist entity's continuing commission of most atrocious crimes against the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied Palestinian territories should make everyone urge the United Nations to adopt resolutions to condemn those crimes and to affirm the Palestinian Arab people's right to their homeland. They should also urge the United Nations to carry out its resolutions on providing assistance to the Palestinian Arab people.

Ramadan then dealt with the Iraqi-Iranian conflict. He said that Iraq, which has the honor of hosting the ECWA's annual meeting, is engaged in a defensive war in order to safeguard its territorial integrity and people against Iranian aggression. This aggression is continuing despite all the efforts that the United Nations, the Islamic countries, and the Nonaligned Movement have exerted to stop this conflict and to solve it in a way that is fair to both sides.

Ramadan called on the international community to assume its responsibilities in stopping this conflict. He also called on the United Nations to play its role as stipulated in its charter by undertaking serious rather than formal initiatives to reach a solution that is acceptable to both sides. This is especially necessary since Iraq feels the international community's indifference to the continuation of this war, which the Tehran regime insists on pursuing, as indicated by its rejection of all UN resolutions and the good offices of the various mediation committees.

Ramadan said that the Iranian enemy's continuation with and persistance in its war against Iraq and the Arab nation steams from strategic considerations through which it aims to exhaust Arab capabilities, curb Arab economic development, waste Arab resources, and prevent the achievment of Arab national security. The Iranian regime's escalation of the war, he concluded, threatens security and peace both in the region and in the world in view of this region's vital and strategic importance.

Jordanian Minister, Delegation Arrive for Talks

JN211154 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Apr (INA) — Dr Jawad al-'Anani, Jordanian minister of industry, trade, and tourism, arrived in Baghdad today at the head of a delegation on a visit to Iraq.

In a statement to INA, Dr al-'Anani said that the visit is within the framework of consolidating relations of cooperation between the two countries in the fields of trade, oil, industry, and services. He added that during his stay in Baghdad, he will attend the 11th annual ECWA ministerial meeting which will begin here tomorrow.

Foreign Minister 'Aziz Returns From Morocco Meeting
JN220913 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0841 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 22 Apr (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad today after participating in the recent emergency meeting of the Jerusalem Committee in Fes, Morocco.

Planning Minister Returns From Poland
JN202006 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Baghdad, 20 Apr (INA) — Planning Minister Samal Majid Faraj and his delegation returned here this evening after a 1-week visit to Poland. He said that during his visit he held meetings with Polish officials on bilateral cooperation in the economic, technical, and planning fields.

Prime Minister 'Ubaydat Views Domestic Issues

JN202150 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1827 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Interview with Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat by Amman Television News Director Muhammad Amin, who moderates the interview; *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* Managing Editor Yusuf Abu Layl; and *AD-DUSTUR* Managing Editor 'Abd as-Sala at-Tarawinah; date not specified — video recorded]

[Excerpts] [Muhammad Amin] Ladies and Gentlemen, our discussion in today's program will be confined to domestic issues. Allow me, Mr Prime Minister, to ask you about an important subject we have recently experienced — namely the return of parliamentary life to our country. Will you describe the government's relations with parliament?

[Ahmad 'Ubaydat] I would like to welcome the managing editors of *SAWT ASH-SHA'B* and *AD-DUSTUR*. It is well known that relations between the government and the House of Representatives are as stipulated in the Constitution. They are governed by the parliamentary laws and the Constitution.

[Yusuf Abu Layl] We felt the byelections were held in an honest and perfectly democratic manner. Nevertheless, there were defamations by some quarters. The press talked about it for some time, and we have not heard about this subject for a long time. How do you describe the election atmosphere and what happened in this regard?

['Ubaydat] The elections were held in the open. I should not be proud of the methods and the atmosphere of the election, because these are the duties of the government that applies and protects the laws related to parliamentary elections. If we say that the government was neutral, we should not be thanked for this. Our neutrality was wise. We allowed the citizens to exercise their right to vote.

There were defamations: This is one of the rights stipulated in the law. These defamations are presented to the special committee in the House of Representatives, which will adopt all the measures concerning these defamations. This committee is the one to decide on them. These defamations are not directly presented to the government. They are presented to the House of Representatives, which deals with them. I do not know what happened in this regard, but I know that some of the defamations were presented to the House. This question may be directed to the speaker of the House of Representatives or to the special committee.

['Abd as-Salam at-Tarawinah] Let us move on to the issue of the Popular Army. We are looking forward to its emergence as soon as possible, because it will support our Armed Forces. While knowing the obstacles to completing these achievements, we realize they are beyond Jordan's power. However, we may ask: What stage have you reached in preparing the Popular Army?

['Ubaydat] The government has pledged to create the Popular Army. The previous government legislated the Popular Army Law. This legislation has passed its constitutional stages. The full budget for this Army is not available at present. We hope that we will have the opportunity to finance the whole process so that the Popular Army will become a reality all over the country. We will begin with what we have, with the money available to us. We will start with the minimum practical requirements. We will begin in at least two governorates. We may begin in the capital, and in one of the border governorates. Arrangements are being made now. I hope we will not have to wait long before we see the Popular Army groups formed and taking part in our march.

[Amin] Let us go back to the elections on the East Bank. These elections have come up with a certain trend. What results has the government deduced from these elections?

['Ubaydat] Thank you. I thought this question was too sensitive to be asked. However, I am happy that Jordanian television has the confidence to ask me this question.

Our people elected those who, in our people's views, do not champion the worries, needs, and daily affairs of the Jordanian people, their fate, and relations. It is certain that most of our people thought that their slogans were borrowed from outside the homeland. Therefore, the people rejected them. This is one of the election results. Other results are that some of those who won the elections have certain ideological trends. Some of them may be close to pan-Arab views, while others have Islamic trends. Concerning the religious trend, this is natural in a country where the vast majority of people are conservative. Hence, our basis is the faith. This is only natural. It is not an exception. What we reject is extremism. I personally do not see any extremism.

[Abu Layl] If His Excellency the Prime Minister permits, I have an insistent question — that of the security issue in the country. We are really proud of our security situation. We are proud of our Armed Forces and our security forces which have enabled us to live a safe and tranquil life in this country. In spite of this, some incidents took place which, to some extent, have shaken the citizen's confidence. In saying this, I have in mind the explosions which occurred in Jordan about 1 month ago. These explosions seemed to have been expected. In spite of all this, they took place. Your Excellency, what is your opinion of our security situation, and how can you describe it to us?

['Ubaydat] I have the impression that your question goes beyond what you are saying. First of all, I would like to say that the country's security and stability are a guarantee to every citizen living in this land. They are also a guarantee for all of our development plans, whether in the economic or social field. Consequently, the personal or material security of groups and individuals in this country is part of the economic, social, and strategic security, as well as part of national security. This is a basic part of the continuity and steadfastness of this land. That's why all of us are concerned about the secirity issue. We do not show any courtesy to anyone on this issue. I see no harm in speaking about anything concerning the security of the country and its citizens. I feel no embarrassment at all in speaking about it.

The stability we enjoy is the result of security produced by the efforts of the competent organs, by the citizens' cooperation, and

through all those concerned understanding their roles. Thus, the stability we enjoy is the result of this security and of all the investments that have been made and developed in this country; and, of the future ones that will come, God willing, will also be based on security. That's why we take great care of our security organs. Security in the homeland is a vital matter which cannot be given up.

When we speak about security violations of any kind — whether they take place in the form of armed robbery, economic sabotage, theft, murder, or explosions — we are speaking about an anomalous situation. However, this takes place from time to time. We are in a sensitive location in this world. We have a cause, and we may agree or disagree on the method of serving it. There are some remnants and contradictions which have had some effect, but which originally were not inherent, and which have been entrenched by the atmosphere of Arab differences and sometimes nurtured by parties that believed they had the right to have an opinion different than ours concerning the treatment of many issues. [sentence as heard] This brings us to speak about some trends which have been politicized. Consequently, their owners were used to implement operations against institutions, individuals, or some specific locations in this country — operations which they believed would shake this country's confidence in itself. Perhaps, they believe — wrongly or rightly — that they are carrying out a useful action within the framework of a militant course they are convinced in or for which they were hired.

We are not currently concerned with analyzing or evaluating this faction. As we have said, this faction has had its followers outside the homeland and its supporters on the inside. From time to time, these parties — whether they are organizations, political factions, or individuals working in the service of some organs — may succeed in bringing some explosives into the country from across the long borders we have with our neighbors. After this, they are ordered to put them in certain places on certain occasions as an expression of a specific opinion, or they are ordered to put specific political pressure on this country at a specific time. Some of these operations succeed, others fail.

The role of competent organs is known — to protect the security of this country and to confront the danger threatening it. Consequently, any failure that occurs cannot actually be measured in terms of gain or loss, or measured against an accurate standard. If this takes place, then it means that things are not going according to plan; if it does not take place, then it means we are doing well. This state of affairs is somewhat critical and sometimes complicated, but the competent organs have their own method of dealing with these issues. Despite that, I can say in this regard that if a citizen is determined to violate the law, then we are determined use every possible means to combat this deviation; to apply the law, and subsequently the authority of the law; and to protect the security of the country from this deviant group.

There are various methods of dealing with them. The competent organs are well aware of these methods, and carry out their role to the letter. Dialogue and negotiations are sometimes sufficient in dealing with some of these people, and conseqeuntly the brainwashing process can be reversed. In other cases, the law must be applied to the letter, and they have to be referred to the relevant court.

There is also the question of those who are under detention — a question you may not have asked. But, I am saying there are occasions when certain people have to be detained or arrested. There are measures governing actions that violate the law in this country, and there are certain security and administrative measures which must be adopted.

Another question at hand you may not have asked is that sometimes we publicize some of these incidents. This is, in my opinion, the best way. We failed to publicize some of these minor incidents in the past. A number of our citizens knew that these incidents took place. There was no need to conceal them if that was their interpretation. The competent organs, as well as the media and the Interior Ministry organs at the time did not publicize the incidents because they regarded them as trivial incidents. After 2 or 3 months, the perpetrator of the incident is found. What do we tell the citizens then? Thus, I am in favor of publicizing these incidents, regardless of their frequency or origin and regardless of the identity of the perpetrators. I believe this is healthy.

At any rate, one or two recent incidents were carried out by the Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna] group. Abu Nidal is a well-known renegade from one of the Palestinian factions. It seems that he finds refuge in many Arab and non-Arab states. One of his hirelings managed to carry out some of these operations. However, I say that some of these operations were discovered and others were not. This is something you brothers may not have known. Some of them recently were arrested and interrogated, and will be referred to the relevant court.

This answer may be sufficient. Regarding the other incidents that take place every now and then, I believe it is the duty of the security and media organs to firmly cooperate in order to let the citizens know the nature of these incidents, their magnitude, and ways to combat and publicize them, and in order to cooperate to reduce these incidents and apprehend the perpetrators. I believe this is the right of the citizen and the duty of the organs. There may be an occasional failure in this regard, but I believe that we are absolutely against concealing information. There should be greater cooperation between the competent security organs and the media in publicizing these various incidents and in enlightening and informing the citizens to achieve a more effective cooperation with the competent organs and to end these evils.

[At-Tarawinah] In terms of timing, a phenomenon appeared with the return of parliamentry life to Jordan. By this phenomenon, I mean the oil issue. Discussion of this issue took place as if we were on the verge of becoming an oil state, something we hope to achieve, God willing. Can Your Excellency tell us what stage oil exploration has reached and what the expected results are, even if this takes place in the long run?

['Ubaydat] Talking about oil in reality is very tempting to the listener, viewer, and official. As you know, what was announced a few months ago about the first signs of the existence of oil was not the first sign. These good tidings began sometime ago, when

the former prime minister announced them. They were really good tidings to all the citizens. However, it seems that this operation, inasmuch as it brings happiness, is also a very delicate operation. We must accustom ourselves to dealing with its technical intricacies and with the exploration process's stages, so we always remain on the safe side. In any case, the oil issue is not anisolated issue. When we speak about oil exploration, we speak about energy in general: We speak about energy and oil exploration.

Unfortunately, Jordan imports 100 percent of its crude oil needs. This is the first fact. The second fact is that the oil exceeds the total amount of all that Jordan exports. That's why the oil bill is a heavy burden with respect to our foreign currency sources. This is the second fact. Every citizen must be aware of these two facts. Now, we can speak about oil exploration. What I can say now is that the oil exploration program is underway actively. The first signs which appeared in Al-Qurnat and in Al-Azraq were real signs. This has been corroborated not only by the national team participating in the oil exploration but also by the foreign companies participating. There are Yugoslav and Romanian companies, and also some U.S. companies which are aware of the issue. There are other exploration operations taking place in Ar-Rishah.

What was initially announced about the quantity of oil drilled from the first well irrefutably proves that we have an oil basin from the technical point of view. But what about the size of this basin? This is something else. Drilling in this well was completed, and we announced that it produces 600 barrels. We announced that it produces 600 barrels with reservations. One may say that it produces 1,000 barrels if some chemical materials known by our brother geologists in the Natural Resources Authority are used. However, we can safely say that it produces 600 barrels to start.

Drilling began in the second well, 2 km southeast of the first well. Fortunately, the same oil signs — in terms of asphalt layers and some specific gases known by the experts — also began to appear in the second well, but at a shallower depth than in the first well. This really shows that Al-Qurnat too has the same specifications as the first well. The final results will appear when the drilling ends, which usually takes 2 to 3 months. Half of this period has passed. In any case, this is another indicator and additional proof that we are at an oil basin.

I am pleased to mention in this respect the efforts of the young Jordanian men on the national team working on the oil exploration process. These young men — whether they are geophysicists, geologists, drilling men, or from other groups who have something to do with laboratories and tests — constitute an integrated team which knows what it is doing and is confident of its capabilities. They have been participating in the operation from the beginning; they are not onlookers, and are highly efficient. I hope that at some point we will be able to speak about a second and a third integrated team which can deal with a second and third well if the necessary funds for oil exploration become available, to reduce the period set in the yearly program for drilling certain wells.

The second subject relative to this is the Ministerial Development Committee's serious search for energy alternatives to oil — namely, coal, shale oil, and wind energy. Coal is one of the biggest industries. There have been studies on using coal to operate some big factories, particularly the southern cement industry, with the aim of reducing costs. In this way, coal products will be usefully competitive. Furthermore, in order to reduce the fuel subsidies — and I want it to be clear to all citizens, to avoid any particular interpretation concerning whether or not Jordan pays the fuel bill — I would like to point out the following fact: Fuel subsidies in 1983 were 22 million Jordanian dinars — I mean dinars, not dollars — and we estimate that these subsidies will range between 24 and 25 million Jordanian dinars this year. Therefore, we are seriously taking all necessary measures to improve our development of oil and energy. An energy committee has recently been formed at the National Planning Council to deeply study all topics related to energy alternatives and to draw up a national program for preserving energy and rationing consumption. I hope Jordan's information media, the Ministry of Industry and Trade, the National Planning Council, and the concerned parties will cooperate in order to produce an effective program for the citizens on these points, because the citizens' role in this regard is necessary and is equal to that of the government. If we can decrease our fuel consumption by 10 percent, we can lower the fuel subsidy bill by 10 percent. On this occasion, I would like to note what is sometimes published in the local press by some of our brothers who claim that they are experts on the oil topic. I would like to advise them to evaluate this topic in an accurate, cautious, and enlightened manner within the facts I have just noted. Thank you.

[Amin] Thank you, Your Excellency. In fact we have used much of your time. If you permit us, there is still a topic that concerns the citizens and has been included in the statement of policy you presented to the House of Representatives — namely, that the government will not permit any corruption or illegal benefits to take place. You concentrated in this statement on the honest official. Has the government done anything so far in this regard? If it has done something, why didn't it declare it? If it has not done anything, what are the obstacles?

['Ubaydat] What do you want the government to do? [laughter]

[Amin] Undoubtedly, there are some centers of corruption in every society. What about the measures you promised to take to combat these centers?

['Ubaydat] Fortunately, so far we have not seen a deviation that deserves to be announced. What does the government want to do in this regard? I first would like to take this opportunity to tell our brother citizens in Jordan that the basic principle for handling this is the exchange of confidence between the officials and the citizens everywhere they live. I was greatly pained by the rumors that were circulated in a previous stage about some former officials who assumed certain positions and how the process of change required them to leave these positions. I was surprised by the method by which these rumors were circulated inside gossip meetings, particularly — and regretfully — in Amman. These meetings are used to talk about some officials, sums of money, and big operations. Such rumors were surprising to us. However, I believe that this trend is destructive. I take this

opportunity to affirm that we do not fear anyone who encroaches on the law, tampers with public funds, destroys Jordan's economy, or violates any of our people's rights. If such a thing takes place, we will not hesitate to publicize it and adopt legal measures against it. As we said, the authority of law is the principle.

Regarding what we said about the honest official, I believe this issue is somewhat diversified. When we talk about the honest official, as we said we talk about ourselves as officials in all positions, about the public and private sectors, and about the ordinary citizen who is part of this equation. This course cannot be changed. On the contrary, under this government, our brother citizens can never one day be surprised with a course or practice that contradicts this conviction. I believe this is the guarantee for the preservation of all of us.

Moreover, when we talk about the honest official, we also mean the administrative body. Our administrative system suffered from some failure in the past. There have been various attempts regarding the civil service, legislation, occasional administrative measures, issues relating to the termination of services, and issues that are referred to the relevant courts. All worthwhile measures will be completely adopted. By the way, when I talk about the administrative body, I mean the state body which is supposed to be the instrument of the development process. The development plan now being implemented depends on an able administrative body. Economic and social development needs an able administrative body which can cope with the phase.

First we are in the process of forming the Royal Committee for Administrative Development, which was proposed in the 5-year plan for 1981-85. Unfortunately, this proposal was not given the opportunity to become part of the plan, and consequently it was not given sufficient attention. We are now in the process of crystallizing this proposal and forming and naming this committee. We hope it will be a sound method for achieving the desired administrative reform.

Second, the measures are being implemented within every institution and ministry . However, this does not necessarily mean that all those involved in these measures are corrupt employees. These employees may perform unsatisfactorily. So, I do not want to talk about the legal limits of our move. All I want to say is that we will act only within the regulations and laws, the civil service law, and the rights of these employees. Our measures will not be haphazard, but according to our interpretation. There may be some examples of people in this administrative body who are unable to continue. The contribution of some brothers ended many years ago, but they have many years of service that will qualify them to retire, to leave the service in some form or another, or to be transferred elsewhere. This process will continue in a practical and researched manner in the forthcoming weeks and months.

Third, we are in the process of formulating necessary and compulsory legislation. There are certain practices and failures within the administrative body in collusion with some sides in the private sector concerning the implementation of projects. We could not find in the effective Jordan penal law any clauses adequate to tackle this fault except in the case of the outbreak or imminent outbreak of war. Even the civil law stipulates this condition and specifies certain periods of time during which the other side must be informed, or during which this fault is announced. Otherwise, the claim will be invalidated after the lapse of this time period.

I am talking about what we can call economic crimes. We are in the process of formulating effective legislation to tackle this fault and close this loophole. We find that when a project or building is implemented by contractors over several stages under the supervision of architects, is handled by tender committees, and a fundamental fault is discovered. If the period of time mentioned in the civil law has elapsed, the state claim and the right of the citizen are lost and money is lost. We are in the process of tackling this fault and ensuring that everyone meets his responsibility to avoid adopting unusual measures against those involved.

There is also other legislation related to circulating capital. The central bank has issued recommendations to the Ministry of Justice and to the Prime Ministry concerning checks. This has recently become a bad phenomenon that has destroyed people's trust and harmed their rights. The legislation will also include these things, so that deterrent action can be taken concerning this deviation. Therefore, this is the climate which we hope will prevail. This is the atmosphere through which we are moving at this stage.

Therefore, I would like to tell our brothers the citizens that we are careful to place everyone in this march in his proper place and in a healthy atmosphere. We are all governed by law. Law must prevail, and this is the duty of us all. I would like every citizen to adhere to the principle of preserving the citizens' dignity. I welcome all complaints. I do not want to open a complaint office, but I am ready — on the level of all the ministries and in the Prime Ministry — to welcome any comments in this regard. I think it is the right of the citizen and the duty of the state to pursue this point — namely, to preserve the dignity and rights of the citizen at all times. We will not allow anyone to tamper with this issue.

Again, I welcome any suggestion, complaint, or comment from any of our brothers concerning any malfunction of this type in any government apparatus. I say that this malfunction will be dealt with not only with wisdon, but also with justice, firmness, and the necessary harshness which would eventually result in benefits for all.

[Amin] Thank you, Sir. You have shed light on many domestic issues. At the end of this interview, allow me to thank you very much in my name and on behalf of my colleagues. This time we talked about internal issues. May I promise the viewers that in a future interview with you we will talk about Arab and international issues?

['Ubaydat] Of course.

Al-Masri's ATH-THAWRAH Interview Noted

JN201924 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tahir al-Masri, foreign minister, spoke about the reasons for the recent deterioration in Jordanian-U.S. relations, pointing out that Jordan is currently seeing the U.S. stand toward the Arabs continuously retreating. He added that this stand has retreated even in basic matters such as the principle of the inadmissibility of occupying territories by force.

In a statement to the Iraqi paper *ATH-THAWRAH*,published today, Al-Masri stressed the need to not remain silent over this U.S. retreat, and said: We must approach the U.S. public to explain the dangers and distortions of U.S. Middle East policy. He called for a unified Arab stand to deter the Iranian aggression against the Arab territory. He stressed the need for Egypt's return to the Arab fold and for amending the Arab League Charter, particularly by replacing the article on unanimity with one on the majority.

Soviet Friendship Delegation Makes Visit

Meets Acting Foreign Minister

JN221253 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Tahir Hikmat, acting foreign minister, today reviewed with the Jordanian-USSR Friendship delegation headed by Makhmut Kurbanov, minister of light industry in the Uzbek SSR, Jordanian-Soviet relations and the common positions of the two countries toward major international issues, particularly the Middle East problem.

The Jordanian minister praised the Soviet and socialist bloc's firm support for Arab rights. Hikmat reviewed the latest developments in the Arab arena, stressing that Soviet-Jordanian relations are distinguished, characterized by stability and continuity, and are always growing because of the deep understanding of the Jordanian and Soviet leadership.

Hikmat pointed out the historical and cultural ties between the Arab people and the peoples of the Soviet Union, particularly the Uzbek SSR, which was home for a number of Muslim scientists who greatly served humanity in various scientific fields. Kurbanov reviewed the prospects for developing Jordanian- Soviet relations in all areas.

Praises Husayn's Policy

JN201422 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Makhmut Kurbanov, minister of light industry in the Uzbek SSR and head of the USSR Friendship delegation, said: We in the USSR highly value His Majesty King Husayn's wise policy, which emanates from the principle of preserving the Arab countries' sovereignty and independence, and from seeking a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

Speaking at a news conference he held yesterday at the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, Kurbanov said that Jordan's stand and King Husayn's policy on the Middle East problem are identical with the USSR's stand. He added: During our meeting with King Husayn, we noticed the king's concern and determination to strengthen the relations of friendship between the Jordanian and Soviet peoples. He affirmed his country's support for just Arab issues, and said: Achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East requires full Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. He praised the relations of friendship between Jordan and the USSR, which are based on mutual respect.

Bahjat at-Talhuni, president of the Jordanian-Soviet Friendship Society, made a speech at the beginning of the meeting in which he praised the USSR's significant and effective role in supporting, both politically and militarily, just Arab issues and Arab peoples. He said the USSR is the Arabs' best friend, because it stood firmly when our nation needed the means of self-defense. The USSR met the Arab nation's needs at a time when the West was depriving this nation of all means for defending itself and its land. This Soviet stand was manifested when the West was generously giving all types of support and arms to the usurpers of our Arab land and the occupiers of our brothers.

Al-Jumayyil Begins Consultations With Leaders

NC211222 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil began his consultations with political leaders. He sent envoys to the north to meet with [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. It was understood that these contacts aim to implement the general principles agreed upon by Presidents al-Jumayyil and al-Asad at last Thursday's conference. The most important of these principles are agreeing on measures to end the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon, forming a national unity government that will implement these measures to liberate the south, and initiating political, constitutional, military, parliamentary, and economic reforms.

Reports say President al-Jumayyil will hold talks with political and military leaders today and tomorrow to brief them on the principles of the Damascus agreement and to begin implementing the agreed-upon solutions. President al-Jumayyil began these talks today with a meeting with [former] President Camille Sham'un.

Agreement Reached on Formation of New Government

'Strong Syrian Support'

NC201900 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Official sources have described the outcome of the Lebanese-Syrian summit talks as having defined broad lines for building a new Lebanon to commence with strong Syrian support. The sources added that the two presidents reached an agreement on maintaining strong and constant bilateral relations and on keeping in constant touch so as to promote bilateral relations and to facilitate their coordination.

The sources said that after a lengthy discussion an agreement was reached on the common denominators for the formation of a government of national unity. They said that these common denominators involve political, security, and administrative matters and an agreement on the general principles. According to the sources, the details will be referred to the constituent assembly that will be set up after the formation of the government so as to put them in the proper framework when a draft for a new constitution is proposed.

The sources said that the two presidents emphasized the need for the formation of a government of national unity because the higher interests presuppose the participation of everybody in such a government, as the seriousness of the situation in Lebanon affects the area in general. The sources denied that the two presidents discussed details of this matter. The sources believe that the president is likely to begin consultations on the formation of a new government at the outset of the coming week and that the inclination is to form an expanded government. As for the situation in the south, the sources said, it occupied a major part of the talks both during conclaves between the two presidents and during the meetings that were attended by the members of the Lebanese and Syrian delegations.

The sources added that the subject of security arrangements that must be made to safeguard the south and its people was raised. This subject was reviewed, and it was agreed to continue the discussion of this subject during future meetings on the basis of a specific move to be undertaken by Lebanon, bearing in mind that the subject of the security arrangements is independent of the subject of extension of the UN emergency forces' mandate.

The sources said that with regard to the security issue, the views were identical on the need to adhere completely to the cease-fire. They added that the two presidents regarded the success of the disengagement of forces as a positive indication that should be followed up.

Sham'un Opposes Karami

NC201753 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un has commented on reports that have leaked from Damascus on the likelihood that [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami will be appointed prime minister in the new cabinet. Camille Sham'un has declared his absolute opposition to this appointment. With regard to raising the number of members in the Chamber of Deputies to 130, Sham'un said: There is absolutely no reason for such an expansion.

Four Main Factions Represented

NC202050 Paris AFP in English 2025 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Beirut, April 20 (AFP) — A proposed Lebanese government of national unity, to be headed by opposition Christian leader Rashid Karami, will also include four leaders of the country's main Christian, Moslem and Druze factions, a reliable source said here today.

The proposed team comprises 26 ministers including four ministers of state, he added. The ministers of state would be Pierre al-Jumayyil, leader of the right-wing Christian Phalangist Party, Camille Sham'un, head of the Lebanese Front Christian coalition, Walid Junblatt, leader of the opposition Druze Progressive Socialist Party, and Nabih Birri who heads the opposition Shi'a Moslem Amal organization. Fahr al-Jumayyil is the father of Amin al-Jumayyil, the Lebanese president. However it is not yet clear whether all four leaders, whose organizations have been involved in bitter fighting with one another over the last ten years, are willing to accept posts in the government.

Mr Sham'un was today quoted on the Phalangist Voice of Lebanon radio station as saying he was categorically opposed to Mr Karami being prime minister. Mr Karami has supported Syria and the mainly Moslem and Druze opposition movement. He has headed nine Lebanese governments since 1955.

Details of the proposed new team were hammered out by President al-Jumayyil and Syrian president Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus yesterday. Mr al-Jumayyil returned here from Damascus today.

No Lebanese Forces Participation

NC221257 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1245 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] In an interview with one of the U.S. television networks, the Lebanese Forces official spokesman said the Lebanese Forces will not participate in any new government that will serve as a tool for Syria, which is intervening without right in affairs that concern only Lebanon.

Meetings, Consultations Continue in Damascus

Junblatt Goes to Damascus

NC201537 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text][Former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Walid Junblatt, and Nabih Birri have left for Damascus for consultations with Syrian officials.

Birri Leaves for Talks

NC211027 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text][Amal Movement leader] Nabih Birri left a short while ago for Damascus, where he will have talks with Syrian officials on the results of the summit between Presidents al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad.

Karami Leaves for Damascus

NC221015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Within the framework of continuing the political endeavours that have been resumed following the Syrian-Lebanese summit, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami today left for Damascus, where he and leaders of the national opposition will meet with Syrian officials.

Khaddam To Meet All Three

NC221530 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] A joint meeting is expected to be held in Damascus in the next few hours between Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Walid Junblatt, Nabih Birri, and [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami. This meeting will come following the continuous contacts and consultations that were held in the Syrian capital over the past 24 hours. Damascus reports say that the discussions will center on strengthening the formula of the government of national unity, which will represent all the Lebanese sides.

In an interview to be published by *MONDAY MORNING* magazine in Beirut tomorrow, Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri said the government of national unity must be based on a joint stand vis-a-vis the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon.

Karami Comments on Talks

NC221925 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] In Damascus, [former] Prime Minister Rashid Karami said that today he discussed with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam the issues raised in the Lebanese arena, particularly after the Syrian-Lebanese summit, to find ways for ending the intricate crisis. He added that the discussion will be resumed with President Hafiz al-Asad tomorrow.

Answering a reporter's question on whether the subject of forming a new government in Lebanon was discussed at the meeting, Karami said: This was not the basis of the discussion. We discussed political reforms which would constitute the regime's program in the new Lebanon.

Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt attended the meeting.

Reportage on Implementation of Disengagement Plan

Forces Arrive in 'Alayh

NC201430 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] After the disengagement forces' deployment in Beirut's southern suburb from At-Tayyunah to Al-Hadath, their deployment continued on various axes in the mountain upon reaching the 'Alayh area this afternoon under the command of Colonel Ma'ruf Bitar. A spokesman of the disengagement forces has said the following: The disengagement forces arrived in 'Alayh city, but so far they have not begun their deployment pending the arrival of another force on the opposite side in the city. This operation will begin from the western quarter, Qasr al-Kuwayti, Tallat Prince, 'Ayn as-Sayyidah, and the As-Sayyidah playground junction. The spokesman added: The treatment was excellent and there were no obstacles. We hope that all parties will cooperate with the observers because they are a neutral force whose duty is to maintain security.

Lebanese Forces Cause Delay

NC201826 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Today's topic was the deployment of observers and the disengagement of forces. The deployment continued throughout the day with the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal Movement extending facilities to the utmost in the mountain and Beirut southern suburb areas. No significant violations were reported. However, questions were raised about the seriousness of the Lebanese Forces and the ruling regime's Army in implementing the measures for the observation of the cease-fire and the disengagement of forces, particularly as there is a delay on the part of the Lebanese Forces to hand over certain positions. There is no doubt that the consolidation of the cease-fire depends upon the Lebanese Front and its supporters making a firm political decision so that the observers will have the required effect.

Some Mountain Posts Unattended

NC201830 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] A responsible official in the observers group on the mountain has said that the required number of observers has not been secured yet and that some posts, where two officers and three other ranks are supposed to be stationed, are unattended. Such a shortage cannot be ignored. The military subcommittee will discuss the deployment of the disengagement forces on the mountain while a Lebanese gendarmerie force would proceed to 'Alayh and other areas. This force will be commanded by Colonel Rafiq Ghali who will be assisted by Major Dhuqan Dibli.

Implementation Continues

NC201937 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Statement issued 20 April by Security Arrangements Committe]

[Text] The Security Arrangements Committee continued today to implement the plan for the disengagement of forces. It supervised the following without major incident:

1. The completion of the observers deployment in the mountain area.
2. The establishment of 12 posts for the disengagement forces, which are made up of the Internal Security Forces, in the following areas: At-Tayunah-Mar Mikha'il Street, the area extending between Boulevard Camille Sham'un and Old Sidon Road up to the railroad crossing in the Sciences College- Al-Murayjah area, as well as in Mina' al-Khashab and on Wygand Street.

Tomorrow morning, the committee will complete the positioning of the disengagement force in the remaining areas of Beirut and will commence positioning a similar force in the mountain. The committee reminds the citizens that [Army] engineering teams will detonate some unexploded shells tomorrow morning that were found on At-Tayyunah-Mar Mikha'il Road.

Security Officials Satisfied

NC211245 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Teams of observers were deployed this morning on the remaining contact lines in Beirut and the mountain. Teams set out in trucks for Beirut's commercial district at 0900, accompanied by officials from the two warring sides, and deployed observers in specified posts on the remaining contact lines in Beirut. At 0930, trucks carrying observer teams set out for the contact lines in the mountain to deploy buffer forces on the lines that saw grinding battles in the past 8 months and on which hundreds of victims fell. Reports say 300 policemen and soldiers were deployed today at observation and buffer posts.

Security officials expressed to the NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY their satisfaction at the smooth implementation of the deployment. News agencies say extraordinary calm has been prevailing in the former combat areas. The deployment process today completed the disengagement of forces along the 5-kilometer contact line in the capital. The combatant forces are now far from the axes. AP said not a single bullet was fired in the past 24 hours.

Deployment Continues

NC211950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Statement issued on 21 April by the Security Arrangements Committee]

[Text] For the second consecutive day, the Security Arrangements Committee today continued to implement the plan for the disengagements of forces without any incident worth mentioning. The committee accomplished the following:

It continued to deploy the buffer forces, which consist of Internal Security Forces, in their designated positions except in two positions in the mountain, and three positions in Beirut because of confusion in the designation of the positions and nightfall. The committee will work on deploying forces in these positions tomorrow morning.

Army Command Calls Reservists

NC211932 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The Army Command has called on military reservists of all ranks to join their designated positions to participate in observing the forces disengagement process. The command said that measures will be taken against those who fail to appear.

Committee Meets

NC221014 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The members of the Security Arrangements Committee have begun arriving at the committee's headquarters in the hippodrome to hold a meeting to solve the problems that have so far prevented the completition of the deployment of buffer forces in five positions — three in Beirut and two in the mountain. Internal Security Forces personnel are awaiting orders in the racetrack to move to their posts. Informed sources reported that complete and comprehensive calm prevails on all axes.

Cease-Fire Violations

NC221519 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1445 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The sound of rockets and machine gun fire continues to be heard on the axis extending from the Bishara al-Khuri statue to the edges of Sodeco. Members of the Internal Security Forces have retreated to the Municipal Council's building in the old markets area after being subjected to several attacks.

The quadripartite security committee today discussed the question of consolidating the cease-fire. A new cease-fire agreement was reached at 1515, but it did not last long because of the continued attacks by leftist gunmen on the positions of the Army and Internal Security Forces. The security committee also discussed the stationing of armed members of the Hezbollah Party at the White building in the Beirut port area.

Calm Prevails

NC221819 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] A source at the security committee stated that the deployment in the Primo area will be completed tomorrow morning and that the committee's members have solved the problems that led to a limited security setback in the area today. The source added that the deployment in the area will be completed tomorrow and that the committee's members today visited the security forces deployment posts from the museum to the port.

Regarding the deployment of the security forces in the mountain, the source said the deployment will be completed tomorrow as well. The source added that calm prevails on all axes.

Mines Removed

NC230607 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Two major issues continue to be the object of attention by the public. These are: the completion of the disengagement of forces and deployment of observers, and the resumption of contacts and consultations related to the formation of a new government. The disengagement of forces is expected to be completed today in Qurs al-Mudawwar, Suq al-Gharb, 'Alayh, Tallat Prince, and 'Arayya. An engineering corps squad will eliminate the mines preparatory to erecting [disengagement] positions in the area.

The security committee members yesterday managed to resolve the problems that emerged during the disengagement of forces in the port area and to reopen the disengagement post from which the Internal Security Forces had withdrawn due to the threats made by Jundallah gunmen who tried to infiltrate the area.

In another development, President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil is due to resume his contacts and consultations with political leaders and functionaries preparatory to forming a national unity government. The president will brief the political leaders on the outcome of his talks with the Syrian president, particularly on the political and constitutional reforms which revolve around the provisions and themes of the Lausanne conference.

AFP Outlines Developments of 20 April

NC201926 Paris AFP in English 1857 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Beirut, April 20 (AFP) — The 1,200-strong force to control buffer zones between combatants was today starting to take up positions along front lines in Beirut while the ceasefire observer force was to complete deployment in the mountains near the capital later today.

(Meanwhile, sources in Damascus said Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and his Syrian counterpart Hafiz al-Asad had reached a compromise on the key questions of the formation of a government of national unity and restructuring of the Lebanese Army.)

But several hours after Mr. Al-Jumayyil's return here today there was still no official confirmation of the results of the talks.

Calm on the fronts today allowed ceasefire observers to take up positions outside Beirut they had had to give up hope of occupying the evening before due to artillery duels between the Lebanese Army and anti-government forces. The 1,200-strong police force to control the buffer zones in Beirut and in the mountains began deployment today several hours late, following a meeting this morning of the security committee made of the Lebanese Army and Christian, Druze, and Shi'ite militia.

(Well-informed Lebanese sources in Damascus said the compromise worked out in Damascus included setting up a military commission to study the restructuring of the Army.)

A reliable source here said the government of national unity would take charge of political, economic, and social reform, while resolving security questions would be the task of a "ministerial committee" of the new government. Forming such a committee had been agreed at national reconciliation talks in Lausanne last month, and the Damascus summit contribution had been to decide to accelerate its formation.

(Reforms mapped out in Damascus, according to sources there, laid down equal sharing of parliamentary seats between Muslims and Christians and a weakening of confessionalism in the civil service.)

Government sources here confined themselves to expressing satisfaction on the results of the summit. The same sources said President al-Jumayyil would not start consultation on the setting up of the new government until after the Easter holiday. Opposition leaders Walid Junblatt of the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) and Shi'ite Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri have apparently already been informed of the results of the summit through associates of Mr. Junblatt, who were briefed by Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

(Meanwhile the Syrian press today warned against possible attempts by Israel to sabotage the results of the summit and said that Israel alone benefits from internal conflict in Lebanon. The warning coincided with reports on Syrian radio, denied by Israel, of Israeli troop movements in the Bekka valley facing Syrian forward positions.)

Syrian and allied forces in the region were on alert, correspondents there said.

Kuwaiti Paper Cited on Soviet Missiles in Al-Biqa'

NC221249 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1232 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The Kuwaiti newspaper *AS-SIYASAH* today disclosed that Soviet experts recently set up a permanent base in Riyaq in the Al-Biqa' to closely follow Israeli military movements. The paper added that, on their part, U.S. satellites watch Soviet movements in the Al-Biqa' and relevant information is relayed to Israel.

The Kuwaiti paper says a network of Soviet SS-20 missiles was recently installed in the town of Dayr al-'Ash'ir in the Al-Biqa', near the border with Syria. The paper adds that Israel was informed of this development so that it can jam this network with electronic equipment installed in the Mount Hermon area.

Sidon Government House Handed Over to Militia

NC201453 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Citing press correspondents in southern Lebanon, AFP has reported that the Israeli occupation forces this morning vacated their command headquarters at the Sidon municipal council building and handed it over to the so-called southern army forces that cooperate with it. Still quoting the same sources, AFP added that contacts are now under way to have the building turned over to the legitimate Lebanese authorities.

Press correspondents in the south have reported that the Israeli occupation forces no longer maintain a permanent position in Sidon but continue to control roads leading to the city, especially the two entrances on the Al-Awwali and Sayniq Bridges. The correspondents added that Israeli occupation forces are continuing to operate vehicular patrols on Sidon streets in cooperation with the local militias that are agents of the Israeli enemy.

Israeli Force Attacked in Jazzin Area 20 April

NC201758 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] This morning, the Al-Fajr forces, a group of the Lebanese National Resistance Front, today detonated an explosive device as an Israeli enemy patrol was passing near the house of Hassan Nassar close to the village of Kafr Huni in the Jazzin area. An enemy military vehicle was damaged and its passengers were killed or wounded. Immediately afterward, the occupation forces surrounded the scene of the explosion and combed the area, firing machine guns, in search of the perpetrators.

Syrian, Israeli Reinforcements in Al-Biqa' Reported

NC210529 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Press reports from the Al-Biqa' say that two Syrian infantry brigades, the 51st and 85th, have been deployed opposite the Israeli forces near the contact lines. A senior Syrian officer said at least another brigade of the Special Forces is camped west of the confrontation lines, together with Palestinian forces. He said these brigades are supported by T-62, T-55, and T-72 tanks. A network of SAM missiles has been established on Turbul and Kusaya Mountains near Al-Masna'. The Syrian officer said an armored brigade is also camped in the western Al-Biqa', having completed its defense preparations and ready to reply to any possible Israeli attack. Correspondents also report from the Al-Biqa' that all the Lebanese, Syrian, and Palestinian forces are on a state of alert as a precaution.

The Israelis brought in reinforcements on the slopes of Mount Hermon, in Yanta, and in Kamid al-Lawz. They set up long-range artillery emplacements a few kilometers from the confrontation lines with the Syrians. An Israeli military spokesman yesterday denied Israel brought in these reinforcements. The spokesman said that the Israeli occupation forces in Lebanon have not changed their deployment and that the movement of forces is normal. The Israelis said they blame Syria for the recent Fedayeen attacks.

Shi'ite Leader Questions U.S., USSR Stands in UN

NC201837 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams ad-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council, today warned Israel and its agents against their practices that aim at depopulating the south and causing sedition among the various factions and areas. During his meeting with a delegation from the town of Ar-Rayhan, Shaykh Shams ad-Din called on all the spiritual and responsible leaders in the south to preserve national unity and a spirit of cooperation among the Lebanese families. He held Israel responsible for what is taking place there, emphasizing that the resistance will continue in order to prevent Israel from implementing its schemes. His eminence told the delegation: We are very disappointed by the blocking of the draft resolution at the Security Council for the deployment of the UN forces in all the southern territory as well as on the coastal road linking the south with the capital. His eminence questioned the motives behind the U.S. and Soviet attitudes that precluded approval of the draft resolution at the Security Council. He wondered if these motives are aimed at helping Israel, punishing Lebanon, or disciplining the people of the south.

It has been learned that Shaykh Shams ad-Din and the Higher Shi'ite Islamic Council will continue to pursue the matter of deploying UN forces in the south and of opening the coastal road leading to the south at all international forums, the United Nations, and at the Security Council.

Phalangist Leader Urges Support for President

NC211237 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] [Phalange Party leader] Pierre al-Jumayyil called on the Lebanese in general and the officials in particular to shoulder their responsibilities — each according to his capability — alongside the president. In a statement to Radio Free Lebanon,

the Phalange Party leader said: It is true that the president is responsible, but real responsibility in a democratic country does not fall on the shoulders of the president alone, particularly as Lebanon is passing through a grave and delicate phase in which it is impermissible to merely express remarks and opinions. Effective and concrete activity is needed instead. Evading responsibility is easy; the important thing is to shoulder responsibilities alongside the regime, which is acting to place all of us before our responsibilities toward the destruction facing the country. Hence, Pierre al-Jumayyil added, it is imperative that a new government be formed in which the ministers will shoulder their responsibilities in the real sense of the word.

Replying to a question on the results of the Lebanese-Syrian summit, the Phalange Party leader said: It appears so far that they are positive. God willing, these positive results will take a concrete form. This is because the experience of the past years has taught us not to believe anything until we feel it with our hands and see it with our eyes.

Pierre al-Jumayyil expressed the hope that the current disengagement of forces process will lead to a real and comprehensive halt to sudden shelling and sniping and that the campaign of political slander will stop, because it is immoral. Concluding his statement, Pierre al-Jumayyil said: On the occasion of Christ's resurrection, we hope we will agree on a real desire for the resurrection of Lebanon.

Four Points of Political Reform Outlined

NC230728 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain to Lebanon in Arabic 0630 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] A Lebanese nationalist source has pointed out that the political reforms issue — an issue constituting the focus of discussion in Damascus — represents the basis for the solution of the Lebanese crisis. The source reiterated that the participants in the Damascus talks have agreed on certain provisions, particularly those related to include four basic points: forming the constituent committee, which was approved by the Lausanne conference, to amend the constitution in line with the Lebanese people's aspirations and hopes; establishing an Army Command council; liberating the south; and appointing new deputies to replace those who passed away. These points, according to the source, cannot serve as a radical solution to the crisis. They, however, would represent the basis for a solution should the regime act sincerely and positively toward the real situation in Lebanon.

Junblatt Rules Out Conciliation With Phalangists

NC221215 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1115 GMT 22 Apr 84

["Text" of Speech by Progressive Socialist Party leader Walid Junblatt at eulogy for a martyr held in Bshatfin in the Ash-Shuf on 21 April — recorded]

[Text] Martyr Hassan Abu Isma'il and others who fell in Al-Faradis, Qabr Shmun, 'Uyun as-Siman, the suburb, Qubayyah, 'Aytat, (Al-Manasif), Ash-Shahhbar, and West Beirut fell for the sake of one issue: They fell for the sake of principles laid down and immortalized by Kamal Junblatt and for which he sacrificed himself.

Today, the sound of the gun has eased temporarily, and the bullets also have stopped temporarily. Yet this does not mean that the battle is over or will be over through a ploy imposed because of circumstances that I will not outline here: a new ministerial ploy. The battle is much bigger. The battle we are waging and the battle for which hundreds sacrificed themselves is the battle of dignity; the battle of rights in this homeland.

Yes, we do want roads. Yes, we do want hospitals, clinics, and services. But we want before anything else to be free in this country. On this basis remember these words: There will be no peace [sulh] with the Lebanese Phalangists, no conciliation with them, and no recognition of them.

When I say the Phalangists, I am referring to the reactionary, segregationist course represented by these Phalangists. The Phalangists are not limited to one sect. There are many Phalangists in all the sects. The Phalangists are those feudal symbols that exploited and benefited from the resources of this people and lived from the beginning of the false independence until now in the so-called current Lebanese political system.

There is a truce today, yet we should not forget that the battle is long. The battle that begun in Al-Baruk will not end in the way they think. Suq al-Gharb is not far away and Iqlim al-Kharrub is not far away. We do not forget the south and we do not forget the national resistance in the south, because the battle is one that extends from the south to (Al-Manasif), to Suq al-Gharb, to Bhamdun, to the north, and to every area and inch of this homeland, which we want to be free, proud, progressive, Arab, and socialist. God's peace be with you.

Sham'un 'Astonished' by Junblatt Statement

NC221226 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un today expressed his astonishment that Walid Junblatt has changed moods, switching from peace efforts to the continuation of war. Sham'un expressed his wish to be directly informed by Walid Junblatt on the reasons behind the latter's inflammatory and high-pitched statements — the statements in which Walid Junblatt renewed the declaration of war against Lebanon and the Lebanese.

Lebanon, Sham'un said, is no longer able to afford the atrocities of war. The notion of war should be totally dispensed with, Sham'un added.

In a statement Sham'un made to Radio Free Lebanon today, he called on all Lebanese factions to come to terms, to end all hostilities, and to reconstruct this homeland — a homeland that is still the most beautiful on earth despite the catastrophies of the past 10 years.

Junblatt, Qulaylat Reconcile Differences

JN221749 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] A reconciliation [musalahah] took place earlier today in Damascus between Walid Junblatt and Ibrahim Qulaylat as result of the intensive efforts exerted by Libyan leader 'Abd as-Salam Jallud.

The reconciliation meeting was attended by Husayn al-Quwatli, representative of his eminence the mufti of Lebanon, Shaykh Hasan Khalid.

Junblatt Meets U.S. Envoy, Druze Spiritual Leader

NC201909 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has received at his residence in Al-Mukhtarah the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon; his eminence the spiritual Druze leader, Shaykh Muhammad Abu Shaqra; a delegation of the Druze Welfare Institution; and party and popular delegations from various areas. Junblatt also met with former Ministers Khalid Junblatt and Marwan Hamadah, who briefed him on the talks held in Damascus. The U.S. ambassador remained in Al-Mukhtarah where he had dinner with Walid Junblatt.

'Official Syrian Source' Cited on Lebanese Talks

JN202107 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2030 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Louis Faris dispatch on "Panorama" program]

[Text] An official Syrian source in Damascus has said that the [Syrian-Lebanese] talks were held in a positive, brotherly, and optimistic atmosphere. He added the talks dealt with the matters that concern both brotherly countries and the situation in the region, particularly in Lebanon.

He said that the views were identical on several principles leading to ending the fighting, uniting the Lebanese people, and transferring them to an atmosphere of national reconciliation, peace, and construction. The source added that the two presidents noted the significance of expediting the formation of a national unity government to end the conflict in Lebanon and help to get all Lebanese to cooperate, stemming from agreed on points that bypass the current obstacles.

During the talks, President al-Asad affirmed Syria's determination to render every possible help to Lebanon to achieve national reconciliation, expel the Israeli occupiers from its territories, and ensure security for all its citizens.

Lebanese Leaders in Damascus for Talks

Junblatt Arrival

NC211907 Paris AFP in English 1903 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, April 21 (AFP) — Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) leader Walid Junblatt arrived today in Damascus, a source close to the PSP said.

Mr Junblatt, Shi'ite Amal leader Nabih Birri and former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami, tipped as his country's next prime minister, are scheduled to discuss with Syrian leaders the formation of a national unity government in Lebanon.

Birri Arrival

NC211916 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] April 21 (AFP) — The leader of the Shi'ite Amal Movement, Nabih Birri, arrived here today from Beirut, officials said. Mr. Birri was to discuss the formation of a Lebanese national unity government with Syrian leaders, the head of the Progressive Socialist Party, Walid Junblatt, and opposition leader Rashid Karami, who is being tipped as the next prime minister of Lebanon.

Karami Arrival 22 Apr

JN221135 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami arrived in Damascus today. He was received in the area of 'Adra by Wahib Fadil, minister of state for presidential affairs.

Junblatt Makes Statement

JN221606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus —A meeting was held in Damascus today between Walid Junblatt, leader of the Lebanese Progressive Socialist Party, and Ibrahim Qulaylat, leader of the Independent Nasirite Movement —Al-Murabitun. The meeting was held in the presence of Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, and Dr Husayn al-Quwatli, director of Lebanon's mufti office.

In a statement to reporters following the meeting, Walid Junblatt pointed out that the meeting dealt with ensuring the unity of the nationalist and Islamic ranks in Lebanon at this critical period.

Khaddam Meets Lebanese Officials

JN221751 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam met this evening with Walid Junblatt and Nabih Birri in the presence of their advisers. Rashid Karami later joined this meeting, which is still in progress.

Al-Asad Receives Karami

JN231130 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus —President Hafiz al-Asad received former Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karami at 1240 today. Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' attended the meeting.

TISHRIN on Current Opportunity

JN220734 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" column and under the headline "Let the Process of Building Future Lebanon Begin," *TISHRIN* says:

President Hafiz al-Asad's talks with the Lebanese president, which were held in a positive atmosphere of brotherhood and optimism, must result in a solution based on national reconciliation — a solution that will grant Lebanon an opportunity, which cannot be granted again, to build the future Lebanon and restore its role. Syria has always granted opportunities to the Lebanese brothers, making available to them diverse means of dealing with their problems and improving their position. Regrettably, the Lebanese brothers have not exploited these opportunities. They have always attempted to enter into minute details and into the labyrinths of side issues, sometimes in an irresponsible manner.

The newspaper adds: The current opportunity, which Syria endeavored to prepare through the recent Damascus meeting and

the two meetings before it, and through the arduous, enervating Lausanne dialogue, must be exploited and employed because it may be the last opportunity. Yes, the current opportunity, which Syria endeavored to prepare through the recent Damascus meeting and the two meetings before it, and through the arduous, enervating Lausanne dialogue, must be exploited and employed because it may be the last opportunity.

If viewpoints during the recent Damascus meeting were in agreement on the principles to end the fighting, unify the Lebanese people, and prepare the atmosphere for national reconciliation, peace, and reconstruction; and if the two presidents agreed on the importance of speeding up the formation of a national unity government that would end the state of conflict in Lebanon and help the Lebanese people cooperate on agreed-upon bases that transcend the current obstacles, then it is not difficult or impossible to carry out the rest of the steps. These steps are to become a national Lebanese task which all the Lebanese sides should carry out and complete to reach the cherished goals. In fact, the commitment to this task should be the test used to evaluate the position of any Lebanese side in the serious, bloody, and painful Lebanese crisis.

Syria's firm determination to extend all possible assistance to Lebanon in its endeavors to realize national reconciliation, drive out the Israeli occupiers, and establish security for the Lebanese people, constitutes a solid foundation for the cherished positive moves of all the Lebanese sides. It is no longer a secret that Syria, which regards the Lebanese national reconciliation as a strategic aim, and is still exerting its utmost to help all the Lebanese factions, considers success in this regard as inevitable. Syria will not stand idly by if the current bad situation continues in fraternal Lebanon in a manner that does not serve the interests of Lebanon, Syria, or the Arabs, but rather furthers the schemes, aims, and ambitions of the enemies of Lebanon, Syria, and the Arabs.

Concluding its comment, *TISHRIN* says: Syria will remain optimistic that the Lebanese crisis will shortly be closed and that the solution will be implemented in all its aspects and dimensions. After having received President Amin al-Jumayyil, Syria will be receiving the leaders of the various Lebanese sides to brief them on the current efforts and their national responsibility. This stems from Syria's desire to positively participate in building the future Lebanon.

Lebanese National Accord Urged

JN221321 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Damascus is currently witnessing extensive political activities aimed at giving impetus to the Lebanese national accord march, particularly following the successful talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil. Once again, Syria stresses that the implementation details for achieving the accord are for the Lebanese brothers to determine, even though Syria is, and will always be, ready to extend all possible assistance to them in this regard.

It is true that Syria is deeply involved in the problems from which the sons of the fraternal country are suffering. However, it is also true that the Lebanese must discuss the intrinsic concepts pertinent to achieving an accord through a constructive dialogue and in the spirit of national responsibility. It also necessitates serious action and constant effort to achieve a permanent and practicable formula to build the new Lebanon — a formula to which every Lebanese agrees and which preserves their unity and safeguards the independence and sovereignty of their country.

In this context, Syria once again reminds the Lebanese brothers of what it had proposed during the national dialogue conference in Lausanne, in terms of the concepts and principles to achieve accord. The most important of these were: to reach a cease-fire in accordance with an agreed security plan; to preserve Lebanon's unity of people and land; to rely on dialogue and understanding as the only language to solve all differences between the Lebanese; and to realize that a military settlement is impossible to attain. Syria also reminds them that dispute over any of these concepts and principles will lead to further bloodshed and killings and keep the country at the mercy of killings, destruction, and the prevalence of anarchy, which will benefit Lebanon's enemies, headed by the Zionist occupying enemy.

It has become clear that the current situation in the fraternal country necessitates the utmost efforts and capabilities in order to achieve constitutional and administrative reforms based on just and sound foundations. It also necessitates a quick formation of a national unity government to further the reforms and to supervise them accurately and in harmony with the objectives and aspirations of the Lebanese people — to prevent the Zionist enemy from exploiting any opportunity to violate the authority of the country and the unity of its people. Naturally, Syria fully realizes the delicate phases in the process of achieving national accord. Syria realizes that difficulties and obstacles face this great national achievment. It also realizes that some of these difficulties are fundamental and that some others are marginal. However, Syria also realizes that the presence of good intentions and an enlightened national will will overcome these difficulties and obstacles and achieve the long awaited goal after 9 years of tragedy and torment.

Syria reaffirms its readiness to extend all possible assistance to all the Lebanese sides to achieve accord, and it hopes that everyone will be equal to the responsibility demanded by the very critical and delicate situation at this stage of Lebanon's history. Syria hopes that this responsibility will be equal to all the objectives to which all the Lebanese aspire, foremost of which are the restoration of their country's freedom, independence, and dignity and its liberation from the Zionist invaders.

Libya's Jallud Holds News Conference 22 Apr

JN221612 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus — Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, member of the 1 September Revolution in the Libyan Jamahiriyah, praised Syria's pan-Arab role in facing imperialist and Zionist plans and the challenges that face our nation, particularly in the Lebanese arena.

In a news conference today, Maj Jallud said his visit to Damascus is within the framework of consultation and coordination on current Arab issues and their developments on all levels between the two fraternal countries. Jallud stressed that Syria and Libya stand in one trench against imperialism and Zionism, which are trying to strike at the Lebanese nationalist forces and the Palestinian revolution, and to spread U.S.-Zionist influence in the whole region.

Comments on Palestinian Differences

JN222044 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 2000 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Regarding the Palestinian differences, Jallud stressed that his country will continue to support the revolutionary Palestinian forces until the defeat of the rightist deviationist leadership of Yasir 'Arafat, who seeks to adopt capitulatory solutions, as Jallud put it. On the other hand, 'Abd as-Salam Jallud stressed that his country supports the Lebanese nationalist forces which seek to achieve Lebanese national accord and which are struggling to liberate the Israeli-occupied territories.

Meets Palestinian Leaders

LD211957 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Damascus, Rajab 21, April 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Staff Major 'Abd as-Salah Ahmad Jallud met this morning with Abu Salih, Abu Khalid al-Umla, Kadri, Abu Musa, Abu Ali Mahdi, Abu Majdi and Abu Akram, members of the command of the new revolutionary movement within Fatah.

Staff Major Jallud also met with Dr Samir Ghosha, the secretary general of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front, Khalid 'Abd al-Majid, member of the Front's Politburo, Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, and Salih Rafat, member of the Front's Politburo.

Report on Lebanese Meetings, Jallud's Remarks

JN221247 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] Over the past 24 hours, the Syrian capital has witnessed a series of important meetings in which Lebanese functionaries as well as a number of Syrian officials, led by Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, took part.

Yesterday, a prolonged meeting was held in Khaddam's office in which Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' as well as Nabih Birri and 'Asim Qansuh took part. Michel Samahah had earlier met with Khaddam despite the fact that Samahah's visit was personal; he was on his way to Beirut from Paris. Samahah also met with 'Asim Qansuh and left for Beirut at dawn today.

Lebanese sources cited Khaddam as saying that it is too early to discuss details and names. He said strengthening the new governmental formula is required. I also learned from Lebanese sources that the new formula will stipulate the representation of the various Lebanese factions, particularly those belonging to the so-called new schools. As for the traditional schools, their leaders will take part as ministers of state. They will be prominent, effective ministers of state to strengthen the government by their presence. It has been said there are some ideas about appointing personalities such as Camille Sham'un, Pierre al-Jumayyil, Walid Junblatt, and Nabih Birri as ministers of state.

On another level, Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, who has been visiting Syria for 7 days, said at a news conference in response to a question about the Libyan Embassy incident in London that this incident is an artificial U.S.-Zionist plot. Jallud denounced the Western media's immense reportage on this issue and considered this reportage to be supporting this plot, as he put it.

Answering a question on a Libyan mediation to reconcile Walid Junblatt and Ibrahim Qulaylat [Al-Marabitun Movement leader], who is currently in Damascus, Jallud said: We are not mediators. We support all Lebanese patriots, be they Christian or Muslim. We reject exporting sectarianism. We are with the patriots if there is a battle. We left the political issues between Qulaylat and Junblatt to our brothers in Syria.

On the meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, Jallud said: We hope this meeting will take place very soon because it has become an urgent necessity.

A short while ago, Vice President Dr Rif'at al-Asad visited Jallud at the Sheraton Hotel where he is residing.

Commentary on Israeli 'Rumors,' Damascus Summit

JN201322 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Damascus decision to rescue Lebanon from its ordeal is unwavering and will not change; the Damascus decision to preserve Lebanon's unity and independence is also unwavering and will not change. Syria, which seeks only what is good for Lebanon and the Lebanese, is eager to maintain Arabism as a base and starting point by means of which unity of blood and feelings is entrenched and around which all the Lebanese people's ambitions to consolidate their unified affiliation meet.

For the sake of fulfilling the Lebanese hopes of security, stability, and unity, Syria pledged that it will be Lebanon's generous sister and the force on which the Lebanese can depend to foil all forms of plotting against their homeland and existence. Israel, backed by U.S. diplomacy, is trying to depict the Syrian determination to enhance ties among the Lebanese as having purposes concerning only Syria, not Lebanon. The Zionist propaganda machine will not stop fabricating rumors and falsehoods as long as Israel is fully convinced that the Syrian stand, which cares for the unity of the Lebanese soil, is the only guarantee that will rescue southern Lebanon from occupation and restore Lebanon's ability to safeguard its independence and stop its bloodshed.

Syria does not deny that it has aims it seeks to achieve. Lebanese security is one of these aims due to its close connection with Syria's security. The liberation of southern Lebanon is the primary focus of Syrian diplomacy because Lebanon is Arab and because Syria is eager to liberate all Arab soil subjected to occupation and usurpation. However, the Zionists and their agents claim that Syria has ambitions against Lebanon and its territory. Syria is not a foreign country and its forces are not those of invasion. It has offered sacrifices to guarantee the security and safety of the Lebanese, their territory, and lives. Zionist propaganda and its hirelings are concerned with striking at the sincere fraternal relationship and feelings of affiliation that link Syria with Lebanon. Therefore, the Zionists will not stop fabricating and circulating rumors to maintain a permanent presence in Lebanon as long as Israel realizes the Syrian impact will foil its schemes and expansionist ambitions.

The Syrian-Lebanese summit stressed that leader Al-Asad was careful to emphasize Syria's commitment to the principles and objectives which serve Lebanon and the Lebanese. This commitment will neither be limited nor affected by all the Zionist methods of intimidation and terrorism which serve all the enemies of a unified, independent Arab Lebanon. The results of the Syrian-Lebanese summit have indicated that our country, Syria, gives a special priority in its pan-Arab strategy to Lebanese security, whether by stopping fratricide among the sons of the one homeland, or by dressing wounds and building a national, independent, and liberated Lebanon removed from the forces of invasion and occupation and from the covetous ambitions that want to transform Lebanon into a base of action against the Arab nation.

Now that it is certain all the Lebanese are seeking security and stability, Syria joins ranks with Lebanon in fixing the principles drawn up by the Damascus summit so these principles will be the basis of all moves and activities to stop the bloodshed, provide an atmosphere of stability, and form a national unity government for the sake of attaining the sublime target represented by the liberation of southern Lebanon from the tyranny of the Zionist invaders.

ATH-THAWRAH on Readiness To Confront Aggression

JN210846 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 21 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] *ATH-THAWRAH* comments on the U.S.-Israeli danger and the pan-Arab responsibility in confronting it. The paper says: The feverish and intensive campaigns by the parties to the imperialist-Zionist conspiracies in the political and military fields leaves no doubt of a new state of escalation and tension in the Arab region.

After reviewing the moves which accompany the threats made by the leaders of the White House and the Zionist military institutions against the Arab nation, and specifically against Syria, *ATH-THAWRAH* says that this fact disturbs international public opinion because the acts of interference and threats by the United States directly endanger world peace and security.

In such a situation, one must necessarily emphasize that the responsibility of confronting the imminent U.S.-Israeli danger appears to be primarily a pan-Arab responsibility as the consequences of this threat are not restricted to the borders of Syria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah alone, but extend to cover the entire Arab region. From this premise emerges the importance of Syria's militant role and the importance of bolstering this role given it is the pan-Arab guarantee for the Arab nation in the face of any danger.

Syria will not retract its stands because it is determined to deter and foil any aggression to which it or any other Arab land, such as the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, may be the target. Syria is more than capable of defeating the aggressors and reversing all their calculations.

AL-QABAS Interviews Talas on Lebanon, Israel

GF201500 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 18 Apr 84 pp 1, 21

[Interview with Syrian Defense Minister Major General Mustafa Talas by *AL-QABAS* correspondent Safiy ad-Din az-Zu'bi in Damascus — date not given]

[Text][Az-Zu'bi] Major General Mustafa Talas, how do you view the U.S.-Israeli threats to Syria? What are the means of confronting them?

[Talas] From our work and strategic view of the U.S.-backed Zionist entity, we believe aggression is the basic nature of the Zionist entity. That is why we do not rule out Israel's launching an aggression against Syria. This matter does not worry us at all. The Syrian Armed Forces are ready to respond to any aggression. The Israelis will pay dearly for any aggression against Syria.

[Az-Zu'bi] Major General Talas, do you link the threats and the situation in the region with what is taking place in Israel?

[Talas] The failure of the Zionist plan in Lebanon in 1982 led to a series of changes in the Zionist entity, ending the belief that the war would be a mere military excursion. After the Syrian, Palestinian, and Lebanese forces halted their advance, our brothers in the south, the heroic Lebanese resistance, launched guerrilla warfare. They carried out four suicidal operations against the Israelis in Sidon and against the U.S. and French marines. The outcome was that they suffered 500 fatalities in addition to numerous wounded, while the Lebanese resistance had only 4 martyrs — and that is according to official statistics. Moreover, Lebanese resistance is conducting a war of attrition. This war of attrition has perplexed the Zionist entity. The United States has tried to cover up the Lebanese guerrilla action by charging the Iranians were behind this action.

[Az-Zu'bi] As for Lebanon, how do you view the situation in the near future?

[Talas] The agreement of submission, which collapsed, was about converting Lebanon into an Israeli protectorate. From the very first day the agreement was signed, President al-Asad said that the agreement was stillborn, particularly since it referred to the withdrawal of Syrian forces. We could not see leaving Lebanon

when it was suffering the presence of Israeli, U.S., and other forces. The *New Jersey* did not frighten us. We confronted the warplanes. There were 300 Syrian pilots who volunteered to carry out suicidal missions. The scrapping of the agreement of submission consequently took place. The Lebanese brothers must now unify their ranks to form a national government that will rebuild Lebanan and struggle alongside Syria to liberate the occupied region of southern Lebanon.

[Az-Zu'bi] Is there any intention of moving Syrian forces into Beirut?

[Talas] If the Lebanese Government requests the deployment of Syrian forces in Beirut, we would not object to such a move. The Syrian forces entered Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese Government.

[Az-Zu'bi] What is new in Soviet-Syrian relations?

[Talas] Syrian-Soviet relations are being consolidated further within the existing friendship which is based on mutual respect. With the help of the Soviet Union, Syria succeeded in attaining strategic balance with the Zionist enemy. We highly appreciate Soviet-Syrian friendship. The honest Soviet position toward the Arab-Israeli dispute contravenes the U.S. position which reflects Israel's ambitions to exist on Arab land.

[Az-Zu'bi] Does the Soviet-Syrian agreement encompass Lebanon?

[Talas] The Soviet-Syrian agreement basically deals with supporting the Syrian Arab Republic. Our forces are present in Lebanon to protect Syria's security. The Israelis came at us via Lebanon. The Syrian presence in Lebanon is designed to defend Syria. The Israelis are in the Al-Biqa' Valley and Lebanon borders Syria. We will not allow Lebanon to come under Israel's domination. The agreement involves Syria. Syria is now enjoying a legitimate status. It is clear that Israel will come at us from Lebanon. Major General Talas also pointed out that Syrian missiles cover a large part of Lebanon, if not all of it, starting from the central region of Syria.

Answering a question about the possibility of a Syrian-Jordanian meeting, Major General Talas answered at length and brought a book from his office by (Liber) Crane Evelyn, a U.S. intelligence official in the Middle East from 1950-1980. He said: "If you read this, you will conclude the answer." He then indicated there is no chance of a meeting with King Husayn until he changes his position.

[Az-Zu'bi] If Iran threatens the Gulf countries, what would be Syria's position?

[Talas] We are committed to the security of the Gulf. We regard any aggression against the Gulf countries as aggression against Syria. We have Iran's assurance that it will not harm the Gulf countries. It has no ambitions in these countries.

[Az-Zu'bi] Israel is threatening to strike at the Palestinian camps in Syria. What would be your response if that happens?

[Talas] If the Palestinian camps in Syria are struck, we will immediately strike at the Israeli settlements in occupied Palestine.

[Az-Zu'bi] What about the internal situation in Syria?

[Talas] The internal situation in Syria is strong and cohesive. President Hafiz al-Asad has been leading this country directly for the past 14 years and indirectly for the past 21 years, since after 8 March when he was considered the strongman in Syria. We consider him the symbol of Arab struggle and Arab pride. And now he is leading the struggle of the Syrian people against the U.S. and Israeli plans. He is to be thanked for stopping the march of submissive decline through which the Camp David parties proceeded, thinking that the Arab nation ended for Israel to exist. However, through his determination to fight American colonialism, President al-Asad has proven that the Arab nation did not die and that he is the decisionmaker.

Address at Air Force Base

JN221910 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] At Syria's celebration of Evacuation Day and the instruction of Commander in Chief of the Army and Armed Forces President Hafiz al-Asad, General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, visited one of our Air Force bases. He was accompanied on this visit by Major General 'Ali Aslan, deputy chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces; the commander of the Air Force and Air Defense; and the deputy commander of the Air Force and Air Defense for air defense affairs. General Talas was received at the entrance to the base by several high-ranking Air Force and Air Defense officers and the commander of the air base. They all then proceeded to the ceremony site, where they were received by the fighters' cheers and applause.

Gen Talas began his speech by conveying the president's greetings and congratulations to the fighters on the occasion of Independence Day, which marks the criminal French colonialists' evacuation from the homeland. Gen Talas then explained the current political situation, its dimensions, and its effects on the Arab arena. He affirmed that the wars and tension the region has experienced are due to Washington's conspiratoral mentality and its complete submission to Israel's aggressive policy in the absence of a just solution. He also affirmed that the escalation in the Israeli threats against Syria has coincided with the tour which the U.S. envoy Murphy has made to the area. This tour was made in order to create the right propaganda and political atmosphere for entrenching the expansionist Israeli aggression and to find the right justifications and acceptable excuses for a new military adventure so the United States and Israel will achieve their objectives in the region.

Gen Talas also explained the recent events in the Lebanese arena. He hailed the struggle of the Lebanese nationalist and Palestinian resistance in the occupied Arab territories, and affirmed this heroic resistance will continue as long as the Zionist enemy remains on Arab territory. He said that revolutionary Syria will

continue its struggle role in defending Lebanon and the honor of the Arab nation to the end.

Gen Talas said that the Syria of Hafiz al-Asad has the political power and military ability to confront the imperialist- Zionist aggression and to foil its plans. Speaking about Syria's role in the Lebanese arena, Talas said that Syria is the only state qualified to play the major role of achieving Lebanese national reconciliation, and thus of delivering Lebanon from the whirlpool of civil war. He said: Recent events have proven that leader Hafiz al-Asad is exerting all his political efforts and abilities to achieve security and stability for Lebanon. The president has placed all Syria's political, economic, and military capabilities at the disposal of the Lebanese issue. He affirmed more than once that Syria will not give up its pan-Arab responsibilities until Lebanon is again an independence Arab country.

Concluding his speech, Gen Talas called on the fighters to be very alert and to always be prepared to deprive Israel of any opportunity to achieve its aggressive designs. He also told them that he will convey to the president their feelings and their categorical pledge to faithfully continue to uphold their mission and to carry out the fighting tasks assigned to them in the best manner, and thus to fulfill the slogan of their immortal leader: martyrdom or death.

After that, the commander of the Air Force and Air Defense and the commanders of several Air Force and Air Defense formations presented Gen Talas with pledges written in blood as a token of their loyalty and love, and as affirmation of their commitment to the instructions and orders of struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad. Gen Talas was then seen off with the same warm feelings with which he was received.

USSR's Brutents Leaves Damascus 20 Apr

JN201545 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Karen Brutents, deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee International Department, left Damascus this afternoon at the end of a visit to Syria which lasted several days. The visit was at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. During the visit, Brutents met with Comrade Leader Hafiz al-Asad, Ba'th party secretary general and president of the republic, and with Ba'th Party and state officials. Brutents was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Sami Qandil, Ba'th Party National Command reserve member; Ba'th Party National Command members; USSR Ambassador in Damascus Vladimir Yukhin; and the embassy staff.

Syrian, USSR Peace Committees Issue Statement

JN201850 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] A joint statement was issued this evening on the visit of the USSR Committee for the Defense of Peace delegation led by Comrade Muminsho Kanoatov and its talks with the National Council of the Syrian Peace Partisans Movement led by Comrade Muhammad Jabir Bajbuj.

The statement highly praised the development of relations and the coordination of activities between the peace partisan movements in the Syrian Arab Republic and the USSR. The two sides stressed their joint desire to further promote coordination between them on a bilateral level —namely, within the world peace partisans movement.

The two sides condemned the U.S. policy of aggression which poses a threat to world security and peace, the continuation of the Israeli aggression against the Arab countries, and the attempts by imperialist and Zionist forces to impose capitulatory settlements on the Arabs similar to the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan.

The two sides also vehemently denounced imperialist and Zionist interference in Lebanon's domestic affairs and the acts of aggression against this sovereign country. They also valued the Lebanese Government's abrogation of the 17 May agreement, which the United States and Israel imposed on Lebanon by force. They viewed this abrogation as a great victory for the Lebanese and Syrian people, and for all the progressive forces in the Arab homeland and the world. The USSR delegation highly valued Syria's principled and unswerving course under the leadership of the Ba'th Party and its secretary general, Comrade Struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. The USSR delegation stressed the Soviet social quarters support for Syria's struggle to foil the schemes and machinations of imperialism and Zionism, and Syria's firm confrontation of U.S.-Israeli threats.

Shamir on Lebanese Government, IDF Withdrawal

TA210959 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0805 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Interview with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on "Weekly Newsreel" program by Eytan Almog on 20 April — recorded]

[Text] [Almog] Over the weekend the Syrian and Lebanese presidents agreed to establish a national unity government in Beirut. This was reported by Beirut's newspapers on Friday. It was also reported that the composition of the parliament will be changed and will be half Christian and half Muslim. The new government will be headed by Rashid Karami, who is a pro-Syrian Sunni; his deputies will be Druze leader Walid Junblatt, who will be responsible for security; and the Shi'ite leader Nabih Birri, who will be responsible for economic affairs. Yesterday I asked Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir what this means from Israel's point of view.

[Shamir] I do not think that it is yet possible to talk about a final outcome. We have recently witnessed a process by which the Lebanese administration is surrendering to Syria, and the first step was the abrogation of the agreement between Lebanon and Israel. There were reports of other steps which have not been carried out so far. It has been proven that these steps could not have solved Lebanon's real problems. The killings will continue because nothing has been resolved and arranged. The last meeting between the two presidents was another move in this direction; it appears that a more energetic effort will now be made to solve Lebanon's internal problems by giving more influence and control to the Syrian regime. As you know, Israel does not intervene in Lebanon's internal problems. Israel's only interest in Lebanon is to prevent Lebanon from being used as a base for terrorist attacks against Israel. We would like, of course, to bring about a situation allowing for neighborly relations between Lebanon and Israel.

[Almog] That is, you are not really afraid of a drastic change, as far as Israel is concerned, as a result of recent events in Lebanon?

[Shamir] I said what Israel is interested in. Israel is interested in not allowing the terrorist groups to return to the Israel-Lebanon border to renew their attacks on us. This is what we are striving to attain. As you know, we want to bring about a situation in which we will not have to maintain a military presence in Lebanon. We are examining, and will continue to examine, the situation only from this perspective.

[Almog] The prime minister-designate, Rashid Karami, is known to have brought about the entry of the Palestinians and the PLO into Lebanon in the mid-seventies.

[Shamir] We know all this; but, as I said, we must wait and see how things will develop.

[Almog] That is, for the time being an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon is not open to discussion.

[Shamir] This has nothing to do with the latest reports emanating from Damascus and Beirut. An Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon will be possible when we are certain that our military presence is no longer necessary to maintain security in Lebanon, and we examine this on a daily basis. I would not be taking a risk by saying that the Lebanese Administration in Beirut has almost no influence on events in southern Lebanon.

[Almog] That is, we will withdraw from Lebanon whenever Israel sees fit and without regard to events in Beirut?

[Shamir] This is very probable.

[Almog] Let me ask this question: Is there a decision to withdraw from Lebanon, and the only question is the date?

[Shamir] There is no doubt about this. This is our policy. Israel's policy is to secure the border between Lebanon and Israel without the necessity of maintaining an Israeli military presence in Lebanon.

[Almog] The Alignment's platform talks about a withdrawal from Lebanon 3 to 6 months from the date of making the decision. Do you accept this timetable, Sir?

[Shamir] I do not believe it is logical or realistic today to set any timetable. This depends on developments in the field, on the conditions created. I would not risk saying 3, 6, or 8 months, or maybe less.

[Almog] And maybe more?

[Shamir] Perhaps. If I say less, it may also mean more; this depends on security in the area and the situation among all the factors in southern Lebanon. In any event, we will not withdraw before we are certain that security along the border and peace in the Galilee are ensured.

[Almog] Do you see any way in which UNIFIL can be incorporated into a solution in southern Lebanon?

[Shamir] We do not see how UNIFIL can contribute anything to the security of the border; it cannot prevent the renewal of attacks by hostile elements from Lebanon on Israel. This has been proven in the past, but UNIFIL is not to blame for this. No international force can constitute a fighting force against a force that is interested in fighting. An international force can only serve as a buffer force between two forces interested in peace. We are not opposed to the use of UNIFIL as a buffer force between the IDF and the Syrians — if the Syrians agree to this. We do accept that UNIFIL can serve as a buffer force between Lebanese factors who decide on a cease-fire and who agree to the presence of UNIFIL between them. We do not believe, however, that the presence of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon can guarantee that the attacks from Lebanon on Israel will not be renewed.

[Almog] Another force that could perhaps help us with this problem is the southern army of Lebanon, which from now will be an army with two masters: the Lebanese Government and the IDF, the state of Israel.

[Shamir] As it is well known, we are supporting — and practically speaking we allow the southern army of Lebanon to exist by our

help — and we are trying to give this army more and more responsibility in connection with maintaining security in this area. If this force is successful in handling the problems, and can allow us to relieve the IDF of these duties, this will speed up the IDF's withdrawal from Lebanon.

[Almog] And what about the legal position of this army with respect to the Lebanese Government?

[Shamir] The position of the Lebanese Government up to the present is to completely ignore this force. If this situation changes, I think they will have to consider our position. As far as we are concerned, if the Lebanese Government can enforce its authority in southern Lebanon, if it would guarantee to maintain the peace there and to prevent the existence of forces hostile to Israel — who would attack us from this territory — then perhaps we could achieve an understanding with this government and such a force. We must not forget that this was the basis of the 17 May agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

[Almog] Is this perhaps a call, through us to the Lebanese Government that is to be established on Sunday, to reopen the dialogue?

[Shamir] I do not think that there is room to approach this government, which does not even exist yet and whose theoretical existence does not promise anything good for Israel.

[Almog] Sir, there are reports from foreign sources about Israeli concentrations on the Syrian border or front, and in the Al-Biqa' in eastern Lebanon. Are you willing to comment on this?

[Shamir] I am willing to say that there is no basis for these reports. Israel has no interest in making the situation along the lines with Syria more serious. I do not know where all these reports are coming from; perhaps there are certain intentions behind them and therefore we must be alert.

[Almog] The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-QABAS* has reported a visit by Egyptian Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah and a top military delegation to Damascus. The newspaper talks about a secret honeymoon, as it is termed, between Syria and Egypt. Are you willing to comment on this?

[Shamir] These are reports and rumors that have so far not been confirmed, and therefore I do not think I have to comment on them.

Arens on Egypt, Syria, Prisoner Exchange, Hijackers

TA221446 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1430 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Tel Aviv, 22 Apr (ITIM) — Defense Minister Moshe Arens has said that if it is true that Egyptian Defense and War Production Minister Abu Ghazala held a secret visit to Damascus, Israel would request an explanation from Egypt as to why this visit was held in secret, and what it was for.

The defense minister added that he cannot dismiss the possibility that Egypt would participate in the fighting should a war break out between Israel and Syria.

He said this in a special interview with the IDF Radio that will be broadcast tomorrow after the 1300 newscast. The defense minister added that a disengagement of forces between us and the Syrians is desirable, and that the moment the Syrians agree to hold a dialogue with Israel on this, he will be glad to discuss with them the establishment of a buffer zone between us. Mr Arens pointed to the Golan Heights buffer zone as an example for a positive arrangement [hesder] in the region, and added that it would definitely be good if such a thing could be created in Lebanon as well. It depends exclusively on the Syrians, he said, since we for our part have expressed readiness for it.

Regarding a prisoner exchange with Syria, the defense minister said that we are maintaining contact with Syria through the International Red Cross, and our impression is that there is readiness in principle on the part of the Syrians to carry out a prisoner exchange, although the conditions for this have not yet been clarified fully.

On another matter, Minister Arens confirmed that the defense establishment is presently examining all the moves that led to the IDF's takeover of the terrorists who hijacked the bus driving to Ashqelon 9 days ago. Minister Arens was replying to a question by [IDF Radio Commander Colonel] Ron Ben-Yishay.

Question: The affair of the two terrorists who were killed in the course of the bus hijacking and the dispute on whether they were shot before or after they were captured is making news in Israel and in the world. Is it clear to you what precisely happened there?

Answer: In the morning I got a report from those who were in charge of that operation, the end result, the casualties, and the dead among the passengers and from the terrorists. I have no reason to question the veracity and accuracy of these reports. As we do in any such case, an incident of importance from which lessons must be drawn, we carry out investigations of the various stages of the affair. We are currently in the midst of that process. As I told you, we are looking into all the aspects of the event, and once we complete this inquiry we will be 100 percent sure about the facts.

Egyptian Moves Against El Salvador Protested

TA211956 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Israel has lodged a protest with Egypt about the latter's moves against the transfer of the Salvadoran Embassy to Jerusalem. Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen has learned that the Egyptian charge d'affaires was yesterday summoned to the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem and was asked to convey a stiff protest to his government in view of the fact that Egypt intervened in the relations between Israel and EL Salvador in contravention of the Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty. The Egyptian charge d'affairs, Muhammad Basyuni, was also asked to convey Israel's protest about Butrus Ghali's remarks last week justifying the PLO's terrorist actions in Israel. Our correspondent points out that the meeting was held with Foreign Ministry officials rather than with the minister of the director general in order to underscore the protest. [sentence as heard]

Egypt Rejects Protest

JN221650 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] A short while ago, Cairo radio said that the Egyptian foreign minister today summoned the Israeli charge d'affaires in Cairo to inform him that Egypt rejects Israel's protest of Egypt's position toward El Salvador and Costa Rica after they moved their embassies from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that Egypt's rejection of the Israeli protest is based on Egypt's firm position toward Jerusalem before, during, and after the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

Egyptian Consultate in Elat Closes; Consul Recalled

TA212008 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2000 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Elat, 21 Apr (ITIM) — In the wake of the rescue of the Israeli yacht from (Ra's al-Burka), formerly Mizpe Shaham, in the southern part of the Sinai last week the Egyptian Consulate in Elat has been closed and the consul, Hasan 'Isa, has been recalled to Cairo for consultations.

The border crossing at Tabah remains open to tourism traffic in both directions and no tension has been noticed in relations between Egyptians and Israelis. People returning from the southern part of the Sinai on Saturday said that the Egyptians had treated them kindly and fairly and that it could be seen that the Egyptians wanted Israelis to continue visiting the southern part of the Sinai.

Foreign Ministry Not Notified

TA220916 Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew 22 Apr 84 p 2

[Report by Ilan Kfir]

[Excerpt] The Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem has not received official notification from Egypt about its intention to close its consulate in Elat. The Egyptian consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, returned to Cairo 10 days ago in protest over the affair of the sunken yacht, which was salvaged from Egyptian territorial waters and taken to the Israeli coast by three inhabitants of Elat. The Egyptian consul lodged a diplomatic protest over this affair and the Foreign Ministry in Jerusalem subsequently apologized. Despite the apology, however, the Egyptian consul departed for Cairo. It is believed in Jerusalem that relations between Egypt and Israel are currently fragile.

Egyptian Consul To Return

TA221450 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1445 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Elat, 22 Apr (ITIM) — Egypt's consul in Elat, Hasan 'Isa, will return to the city in about 2 weeks. This is reported by the ITIM correspondent. The consul was recalled to Egypt, but now it emerges that he is about to return to post in the Elat consulate, which was open today as usual. It appears now that the consulate was not closed.

'Political Circles' Comment

TA221832 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Political circles in Jerusalem have commented that Egypt's moves in connection with El Salvador and Costa Rica's decision to maintain their embassies in Jerusalem are not accidental, but are the outcome of a carefully designed policy by Cairo to resume its hegemony in the Arab world. These sources told our correspondent Yisra'el Segal that Egypt is grabbing at any excuse to limit ties with Israel and sterilize relations and normalization with us. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, the sources said, has refrained from implementing any moves in reaction out of the hope that the situation would improve. At this stage Israel's Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sason was likewise not asked to initiate any diplomatic moves, this too out of hope that the issue is only a temporary crisis.

The Egyptian consulate in Elat is open, and business continues as usual at Tabah. Some 7,000 travelers and vacationers — peak traffic — were registered crossing from Israel into Egypt over the Passover, on their way to the Sinai. The travelers who returned today said that the Egyptians' attitude toward them was kind and fair.

New Costa Rican Envoy on Moving Embassy

TA221027 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The Costa Rican Government is firm in its opinion that every country has the sovereign right to determine its own capital, and because Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, the Costa Rican Embassy is located there. This was stated by the new ambassador, Eduardo Jenkins, to our correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami. He stressed that it was Israeli security elements who instigated the stationing of guards outside the embassy in Jerusalem.

Israelis Arrested by Egypt; Negotiations Under Way

TA221451 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1440 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Elat, 22 Apr (ITIM) — Four Israeli boatsmen who were apprehended by the Egyptians over the past 24 hours on two different occasions are still under arrest, apparently at the An-Nuwayb' police station.

On Saturday afternoon, 28-year old Gil Qafqafi, a waterskiing instructor, sailed in his boat south of Tabah together with three children. All of a sudden an Egyptian police boat emerged and arrested all four. The children were returned to Elat through the Tabah border crossing terminal by evening, whereas the ski instructor remained in custody. This afternoon Major Dov Saraf, the Israeli liaison officer, informed the commander of the Elat police department of an announcement by the Egyptians that another three Israeli boatsmen were apprehended by an Egyptian police boat and are in custody. Their names have not yet been released. Israel has launched contacts with the Egyptians to bring about the release of the four detainees.

Weizman Starts Campaigning Among Arabs

TA220735 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman, leader of the Yahad movement, yesterday began his election campaign in the Arab sector. He toured the market in Nazareth, met with Arab notables in the village of Mashhad, and later made a speech in a Nazareth theater before an audience of some 300 people. Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that Weizman was on the whole given a sympathetic reception. He asked Weizman what his party is offering Arab voters.

[Begin recording] [Weizman] First of all, I am offering Arab citizens a relationship of equality, the same equality accorded every citizen of Israel or, in other words, equal rights. We will also try and discuss the issue of obligations. There can be no doubt that being a member of a minority group in Israel is a problem, even though the lives of minorities in Israel are different from that of minorities elsewhere. We are offering to deal with the whole issue of Arab property, of Arab academicians, and of studies of Arab academicians. I believe that even if we were successful in signing a peace treaty with Egypt, and I think we did succeed in doing that, well, then, charity begins at home, and we will have to try and live with the Arab citizens of Eretz Israel in a manner that is somewhat different from the way in which we have lived hitherto. [end recording]

Inquiry Into Bus Hijackers' Death Sought

TA220956 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 22 Apr 84 pp 1,3

[Report by military correspondent Alex Fishman]

[Text] Senior authoritative sources believe there is no alternative other than to set up a commission of inquiry to look into the circumstances of the death of two of the four terrorists who hijacked the bus traveling to Ashqelon. Speaking to our correspondent, these senior authoritative sources said one should not lend a hand to what they called "a cover-up of an abominable action."

The senior authoritative sources with whom our correspondent was speaking categorically denied reports alleging that senior levels had issued some kind of order that the bus hijackers should not be treated in accordance with accepted norms. These sources emphasized to our correspondent that if these norms had indeed been violated, "it may have been at the initiative of a low-level element on the scene."

Our correspondent notes that the world press has for some days been carrying reports that there seemed to be evidence that at least one of the hijackers was captured alive. Reacting to these reports, the IDF spokesman issued a statement stating that the terrorists had died on their way to the hospital. The statement did not say that they had died of their wounds as is frequently the case in such statements about similar incidents. Our correspondent has learned that the IDF's top echelon is rather ill at ease over the media uproar caused by this affair, which has now turned into a battle between the press and censorship officials. "Ultimately," a senior IDF source said, "all the photographs and journalistic data will be released."

Senior government sources who were close to the scene of the hijacking and the subsequent raid on the bus at Dayr al-Balah felt very embarrassed in light of the fact that the terrorist who was taken out of the bus alive and was later pronounced dead had been seen by correspondents and had even been photographed by a press photographer.

The picture of the terrorist who was taken out of the bus immediately after the rescue operation was not only shown to his family but also to several passengers who confirmed that the man in the picture was definitely one of the terrorists who had taken part in the hijacking. The representative of the magazine *STERN* in Israel got hold of the picture, which was approved by the military censorship, and this eventually was published in Europe. This circumstantial evidence contradicts the IDF spokesman's statement that two of the terrorists were wounded during the rescue operation and had died on their way to the hospital.

A relative who identified the body of the terrorist shown in the photograph noted that the latter had been shot in the head. Eyewitnesses who were standing close to the bus immediately after the rescue operation said that the terrorist was taken out of the bus by the soldiers and was the only person to be taken out of the bus walking on his own two feet. The other passengers who were able to walk got off the bus by themselves.

No 'Tangible' Syrian Reinforcements in Al-Biqa'

TA211957 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Contrary to reports published in Lebanon over the last 24 hours, our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky points out that there has been no tangible reinforcement of the Syrian troops in the Al-Biqa' area suggestive of aggressive intentions.

Israeli military observers believe that the Damascus leadership has in the last few weeks been worried about a series of events in Israel, including the maneuver held on the Golan Heights, the call-up exercises for the reserves and the moves of IDF troops in Al-Biqa' related to routine rotation of forces along the line.

Meanwhile, our military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky points out that some statements made by Israeli leaders in the last few weeks have caused nervousness in Damascus. The military observers note that the spate of declarations in Damascus should be seen against this background.

UN Statement on Golan Heights Agreement Noted

TA220634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The United Nations has stated that Syria and Israel are taking pains to observe all the disengagement of forces agreements on the Golan. A regular report submitted by UN observers in the area states that the Syrians have not attempted

to advance troops into the Golan, and several UN officers told our correspondent that Syria did not try to restrict the UN observers in their task. The report further states that the Israeli side is scrupulous in its adherence to the disengagement of forces agreements.

Phalangist Spokesman on New Lebanese Government

TA211152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The Lebanese Christian militias say they remain opposed to any government which would serve Syrian control over Lebanon.

Pierre Yazbik, their Lebanese spokesman in Jerusalem, says that if the reports of a new government are true, it will be a government of national humiliation, not reconciliation.

Charges Brought Against TNT Members

TA201840 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Formal charges have been brought against three suspects of the 'En Karem gang which was known as the TNT [Terror Against Terror] group. The Jerusalem district attorney has charged the three with attempted murder, attempting to desecrate holy sites, and illegally carrying weapons. The fourth suspect, Avraham (Deri), has turned state's witness.

Briefs

Supreme Court Justices — Judges Eli'ezer Goldberg and Avraham Halima became the Supreme Court's newest justices on 18 April at a ceremony in the presidential residence. [Excerpt] [Jerusalem *THE JERUSALEM POST* in English 19 Apr 84 p 2 TA]

ALGERIA

Students Demonstrate Against Baccalaureate Quotas

Police Break Up Demonstration

NC221353 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, April 22 (AFP) — Police using truncheons today broke up a demonstration by thousands of school students protesting at rumours that the number of passes in the forthcoming baccalaureate examinations was to be greatly reduced.

The pupils took to the streets of this Algerian capital yesterday evening in a spirit of peaceful protest but today a number of clashes with police were reported. The disturbances seem to have been sparked off by a television broadcast by Higher Education Minister Abdelhak Brerhi, in which he called for university students to return to the more practical subjects to help the country's social and economic development. This led to a rumour that a quota was to be imposed for the baccalaureate, which is a prerequisite for university entrance.

Education Minister Mohamed Cherif Kherroubi stressed yesterday that the baccalaureate was not a competitive examination and would give students access to higher education "in all cases".

Council Imposes Disciplinary Measures

LD230830 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The Coordinating Council of Algiers Governorate Bureau held a meeting to discuss the state of secondary education. After carefully analyzing the situation prevalent in some institutes of secondary education that has resulted from unfounded rumors spread by some final-year students despite all the assurances and explanations offered by the concerned members of the government to the General Assembly which was convened at the (Amir 'Abd al-Qadir) secondary school regarding the baccalaureate examination, the Coordinating Council Bureau noted that the aim of some elements which want to create confusion and have infiltrated the institutes of secondary education have no relation whatsoever with the problems of education. Therefore, the Coordinating Council Bureau of the Algiers Governorate has decided the following:

1. As of today, Monday, 23 April 1984, no disturbance or [word indistinct] of public security on the street or inside educational institutes will be permitted. Anyone creating disturbances will be arrested and put on trial in accordance with the measures [word indistinct] conditions.

2. Any student who causes disturbance of public security or creates confusion inside educational institutes will be expelled. The Governorate's Coordinating Council Bureau urges guardians of the students to bear their full responsibilities in order to avoid the uncommendable consequences that could result from heedless behavior of their children.

Education Minister Refutes Rumors

LD230912 Algiers APS in Arabic 0824 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 23 Apr (APS) — Mr Abdelhak Brerhi, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education, made a statement to Algerian television mentioning that the university plan is aimed at covering the country's needs in various fields and at guaranteeing the political, economic, and cultural independence of the country.

The minister refuted certain widespread rumors which claim that this year it has been decided to accept only 5 percent of those who sit the baccalaureate, recalling that the baccalaureat is an examination and not a competition, adding that any student can succeed in it if he obtains the required marks. The minister said: We have no objection to 80 percent of students who apply succeeding if they meet the requirements successfully. He called on the students to work hard because the date of the examination is near, and asked them to pay no attention to the tendentious rumors.

Mr Brerhi reminded them of the necessity of guidance after the baccalaureat, as the country needs specialization in all areas, and stressed the necessity of Algeriaization in certain fields. He added: We should be motivated by national dignity to prevent foreigners from managing our country through their teachers and experts.

Mr Brerhi ended his speech by appealing to the applicants, saying: Work hard until you succeed.

LIBYA

Committee Statement on UK Severance of Relations

LD222323 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2237 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Statement by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, issued 22 April in Tripoli — read by announcer]

[Text] The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has received with strong astonishment and displeasure the British Government's decision to sever relations unilaterally. This British decision has come amid an atmosphere of acute tension created by the British Government and ushered by the racist campaign of hatred against the Libyan Arab people.

Under the shadow of this campaign the British Government encouraged a group of its agents — individuals belonging to countries from the Middle East — for whom the British police provided protection and organized to attack the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London on Tuesday, 17 April 1984, in an attempt to storm the Bureau and assault those who work there and the Libyan citizens inside the Bureau, despite the repeated warnings delivered to the British Government and the fact that the responsibility for such a dangerous measure was placed on the British Government. The international community may recall the campaign of arrests and false accusations carried out by the British police against Libyan students and the operations

of suppression and torture carried out against them. Now, what the British Government has been aiming at with its accusations has been proved: to find a pretext for taking the decision to sever its relations with the Jamahiriyah in compliance with U.S. and Zionist pressures and as a consequence of the prominent role played by the 1 September Revolution in supporting the issues of liberty in the world and its confrontation of and resistance against Zionist and imperialist policies in the Arab homeland.

The British Government's decision to escalate the situation and to sever relations has come despite the efforts made by the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison for the purpose of reaching a solution to end this crisis peacefully and without escalation of the situation in accordance with international norms and conventions, including the Vienna Convention, which was violated by the British Government with its barbaric practices against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London and its siege on it, as well as by the arrest of many of its workers and the prevention of the rest from leaving the People's Bureau and keeping them in difficult conditions. This occurred despite the protection provided by the people's committees to the British Embassy in Tripoli and its staff and the securing of their freedom of movement and their freedom of work in a normal manner out of respect for international conventions and norms.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison holds the British Government responsible for this decision and its consequences. It also holds it responsible for the protection of the Libyan Arab citizens in Britain and the guaranteeing of their security and safety.

It asks the British Government to hand over the criminal elements and the elements hiding from Libyan justice who are now in Britain and against whom warrants of arrest were issued by the international police. These are the criminal elements whom the British authorities do not hesitate to nurture and encourage in their terrorist activities against the interests of the Libyan Arab people.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, while condemning all the measures adopted by the British authorities against the Libyan Arab people and their interests, fully realizes that permanent relations are those existing among peoples. Hence it wishes to affirm to the British citizens now living in the Jamahiriyah that the Libyan Arab people are anxious to provide all security and care for them in line with the objectives of the Great 1 September revolution and the hospitality of our Libyan Arab people.

The People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, having no authority to sever relations with Britain, which has severed relations unilaterally, will submit the whole issue to the basic people's congresses which are empowered to take a decision, so that they may decide what they deem fit in respect to Libyan-British relations.

'Revolutionaries' in Bureau Cable Al-Qadhdhafi

LD231308 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Cable from the "revolutionary force" in the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London to Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi]

[Text] Brother Leader of the Revolution, greetings from the revolutionaries.

We the revolutionary force — which has been standing fast inside the People's Bureau since last Tuesday under a colonialist police siege aimed at shaking our principles, dignity and pride — pledge to you that all this will never in the slightest way affect our belief in the principles of the Great 1 September Revolution or our defense of our principles and aims until we achieve them or die in the process. We are not concerned about relations between governments which come and go in accordance with government decisions, but we are most concerned that relations should be among peoples, because these are permanent and firm relations. We will always translate your directives and principles into words and deeds in accordance with the third international theory. May God grant you success. We do not say to you that we are marching behind you, rather we are always marching with you and alongside you, faithful and working together. The struggle continues.

'Washington Pressure' Behind UK Severance of Ties

LD231417 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] JANA's political editor comments on the British unilateral decision to sever its relations with the Jamahiriyah after a series of shameful violations of international law and the freedom of Libyans to move. He said:

The British decision to unilaterally sever relations with the Jamahiriyah has clearly occurred under the strong influence and pressure of Washington. There they do not hide that they are afraid of the spread of Libyan effects — and reflections — on the totality of U.S. conspiratory schemes in many countries.

Ronald Reagan hurried to stress the anti-Libyan people U.S. position. While in a plane, he ordered the White House official spokesman, Larry Speakes, to announce that the British decision is a correct and appropriate decision, and that the U.S. Government supports it without any reservations.

By this statement, Reagan tried to give public opinion the impression that the British decision to sever its relations with the Jamahiriyah has been issued simultaneously in London and Washington. He reinforced this impression by pointing out that the Thatcher government showed him the form of this decision before announcing it. By this, Reagan not only wanted to stress that the British decision responded to the U.S. wish, but he also hinted that he is authorized to decide British affairs.

This is the nature of the U.S. imperialist policy, which is based on intervention in internal affairs. This all the more so when the matter concerns Libyans, whom Washington has focused on

more than once, and with obvious annoyance, as the ones who obstruct its schemes in the Arab homeland, Africa, and also in the Carribbean.

Upon investigating the motives for the British decision, it becomes obvious to one that this has come at the peak of the imperialist racist hysteria against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and its imposition of a terrorist siege around the bureau, in addition to a wide campaign of psychological pressure and provocation against the Libyan revolutionary force on the British arena. This in itself constitutes the gravest and most shameful violation of modern international law.

Whatever the matter could be, the British Government has proved by its shameful violation of the bases and substance of international law that it was planning to show its anti-Libyan position. In short, it has taken into consideration the satisfaction of Washington's politicians, who do not like the revolutionary options of the Libyans.

Al-Qadhdhafi Press Conference on London Siege

LD221804 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1539 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, has declared that the easiest and most logical solution as far as we are concerned to the problem resulting from the British armed aggression against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and the continuing siege against this bureau by the British police, British forces, and aircraft is for the People's Committee for Foreign Liaison, which is administered by a People's Committee elected by the Libyan people, to send an investigative committee to the People's Bureau in London. If we find that there is a person who deserves to stand trial and be questioned, then the Libyan popular authorities will submit him for trial.

At a press conference held last night in Tripoli in the presence of journalists and press reporters representing the major international papers, television, and radios in America, Britain and France as well as correspondents accredited in the Jamahiriyah who represent a number of news agencies and radios, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that we have no objection if Britain also wants to send to Libya any international side agreed upon to attend this trial in the event we find that there is someone deserving to stand trial. But, at the same time, if we find that there is someone on the British side who deserves to be tried, then Britain should undertake to shoulder its responsibilities in submitting him for trial. We shall attend this trial. He explained that whether this side was the British Government, or the British police, the British Special Forces or the British Air Force which participated in the attack on the People's Bureau, or the masked criminals of various nationalities who are not Libyans and who were gathered by the British police to attack the bureau with them, they should be submitted for trial. He said that these masked criminals of various nationalities have no cause. The operation was made up by the British Government and has been repeated in London several times. This attack was only the latest.

The leader of the revolution reaffirmed that by its armed aggression against the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and by recruiting people from the Middle East to help armed police supported by helicopters, Britain has destroyed the basis of international law. He described the British armed aggression against the People's Bureau as an unprecedented aggression. We do not permit Britain to storm the People's Bureau unless Britain wishes to continue to destroy international law as it did by attacking the People's Bureau. He said that we do not rule out the possibility that Britain shall continue to destroy these international bases. Britain has to shoulder responsibility for storming the bureau, which enjoys diplomatic immunity.

The brother leader of the revolution strongly denounced the allegations and fabrications which accuse Libya of terrorism. He reaffirmed that we are against terrorism and that there are no Libyan terrorists. The terrorists are the British and the Americans. We have a civilization and ethics. These states have no ethics or civilization; they are industrial states only.

The leader of the revolution categorically denied any relation with what has happened at London airport or elsewhere. He said that we were the ones against whom aggression was committed; we are the victims of American and British terrorism. The accusations and allegations against us are an attempt to cover up their own terrorism against us.

Regarding the negotiations which are taking place in Tripoli and London to find a solution to the problem, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that he does not believe that here is an impasse to these negotiations. On the contrary, there is an opening. Evidence of this is the honorable Libyan Arab attitude vis-a-vis international law and the humane attitude which has been shown on the part of the Libyan Arab people. They have permitted the British embassy to carry out its work in an ordinary manner and have placed guards outside the embassy at the ambassador's request in order to prevent any anger on the part of the people which might occur against the British Embassy. He said that all British people here are permitted to leave and enter the Jamahiriyah without any hinderance. The brother leader of the revolution expressed his conviction that this problem can be overcome if Britain retreats from its flagrant, unjustified, planned, premeditated and repeated aggression. He noted that this is not the first time the British police have attacked the People's Bureau, and the world bears witness to this. He said that we did not leave the People's Bureau, did not attack anyone, and did not launch an aggression against Britain. We were at our place and in our country — that is, at our People's Bureau — carrying out our ordinary work when we were subjected to this aggression. We were the victim of this aggression.

Regarding the possibility of the Libyan Arab masses retaliating in the future if Britain storms the People's Bureau, the brother leader of the revolution said: I cannot undertake to control the masses in any reaction they may carry out in the future if the British Government interferes in the People's Bureau and continues its hostility against the Libyans, particularly since several Libyan families have been attacked by the British police. The British police have also carried out terroristic acts and activities against children and families. We have evidence and proof of this. At his press conference the brother leader of the revolution reaffirmed that our sovereignty over the People's Bureau is indisputable, and the British Government does not claim its

sovereignty over the People's Bureau and does not claim that we have no sovereignty over it. This matter has not been the subject of the argument. He pointed out that Britain is violating this sovereignty.

At any rate, we have no guns or weapons at the People's Bureau so that we can check a British armed attack. If Britain wants to violate international law as it has done now and has done before, then it can do that; the bureau is in its hands and in its country. Britain can do with it what it wants. In contrast to this, on Libyan territory, as we used to tell Britain and others, they cannot do what they want because Libya is not Grenada. However, the People's Bureau is a building in London and is in Britain's hands. Britain can ignore international law and thus not respect itself; it continues to practice this new terroristic behavior without any regard for international law and relations. He added that those who are inside the People's Bureau are unarmed and are not there to fight but to strengthen relations and develop cooperation between the Libyan Arab people and the British people.

Regarding a question about question about the stray dogs abroad which are hostile to the Libyan Arab people and hostile to its popular authority, the brother leader of the revolution replied I am not concerned with this issue. The Libyan people are free in what they do with their enemies who aspire to wrest authority by force from the people's hand. Control is now in the hands of the people, all the people in the people's congresses and people's committees. I have no enemies, because I am not in power. If there is a personal quarrel between me and any person, then he has to file a suit in the courts in Britain or elsewhere if there is a deserving case.

I am not president of a republic, nor head of a government, nor a king nor a prince, and I have not the authority to issue decisions in Libya. Thus, I have no quarrel from a political respect. Political quarrel means a quarrel with the Libyan people, and if someone claims a quarrel with the Libyan people it means that he is preparing a violent action to extract authority from the people. The Libyan people cannot surrender authority. Those who claim to be in opposition are protected by Britain and America. This means that Britain and America protect violence and prepare for armed action. He pointed out that anyone who wants to oppose the Libyan people should come to the basic congresses and oppose in a democratic fashion. This is permitted and guaranteed inside these congresses. Anything other than this means an action aimed at extracting authority from the people by force and by means of violence.

The brother leader confirmed that the British Government stands accused of protecting and backing acts of violence and armed actions against the Libyan Arab people. This also applies to the U.S. Government, particularly since some individuals protected by Britain and America have stated their responsibility several times for acts which they claimed were carried out inside Libya. Whenever a fire broke out, they claimed that they were behind it, and whenever someone was killed in an accident, those from Britain and America and Sudan declared that they had killed him. The brother leader added that a very important issue which embarasses the British Government and America in front of the world is their protection of criminals wanted by the international police after judgments have been issued against them by courts and they have been condemned. The international police have issued papers for their arrest and have posted their pictures all over the world. These are the ones who the British and American governments protect. Perhaps some of them were among the veiled people who took part along with and under the protection of the British police when the People's Bureau was attacked. He said that the British Government should immediately hand over those people wanted by Interpol, a demand raised by the angry popular demonstration in its protest memorandum delivered to the British ambassador. Otherwise, the masses of the people will in the future take revenge every time there is no respect given to international rules and bilateral relations. The Libyan masses can also revenge and treat Britain in a similar manner if Britain chooses not to respect international law and departs from the international agreement concerning Interpol and the handing over of international criminals. The brother leader of the revolution confirmed that the British and the American Governments, with their protection of those criminals hostile to the Libyan people, prove their hostility to our people and exercise a crude policy against the peoples who want to occupy their proper place on earth and under the sun. They want to subdue the peoples and transform their countries into colonies everywhere.

The brother leader of the revolution confirmed that the Libyan people are a free people who have no ruler subjugating them like As-Sadat, Numayri, or the rulers of El Salvador, Chile, Zaire, and Ndjamena, rulers who hand over their peoples and land to these colonialist countries. The Libyan people have the authority and are free. This is what has angered Britain and America, who want to install rulers on peoples willing to submit themselves to them and sell their peoples and land, presenting them to them on a platter of gold. He explained that this is part of the war against the freedom of peoples and a link in the chain of the world colonialist movement carried out by imperialism. He confirmed that this policy, which is hostile to freedom, will lose. At any rate, we are determined to exercise our right everywhere and defend our choices.

The brother leader of the revolution said that Britain is irritated by the establishment of people's authority in Britain and the existance of a People's Bureau there. It opposes in fact the choices of the Libyan people, because Britain hates the freedom of peoples and wants to follow America, which has closed the People's Bureau because it is a bureau of the people and because the Libyan people have become free. The brother leader confirmed that the Libyan Arab people will not retreat from their choices even if this leads to war and a clash between the superpowers. We prefer sacrifice for the cause of freedom rather than surrender to America or Britain. Let America and Britain understand that Libya is not Grenada. If they believe that Libya is a bait that they can swallow easily, then Libya is a poisonous bait and the one who swallows it dies. Britain and America should understand this.

The leader pointed out that Britain is the one which has created a situation hostile to the Libyan people. It has taken several hostile steps which I believe will harm the British interest in Libya. This also applies to France. There should not have been hostility between us and France. The socialists in France are closer to us than the capitalists, and there should not have been

a problem between us. France has no right to intervene along our borders in a African country which concerns us as Africans and as Libyans. Chad is an extension of us and we are an extension of Chad. The French intervention is a search for trouble, for aggression and for imperialist expansion. It will also harm the interests of France, not only in Libya but also in the Arab homeland and Africa. We are fighting imperialism and colonialism, and we shall not retreat in our war against them. The brother leader of the revolution said that France should understand this and give up its intervention in Chad so that we can establish fruitful relations between the two countries. At the end of his press conference he explained that even the Chad problem was now on its way toward settlement and a brave peace can be established.

Detained London People's Bureau Officials Interviewed

LD222314 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2048 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Interview with 'Umar Sudani, press attache at the People's Bureau in London, and 'Abdallah Jabran, cultural officer at the People's Bureau in London; date, place of interview unknown]

[Text] [One-minute passage indistinct] [Sudani] On the morning of the attack on the Libyan Arab Bureau in London, as soon as I arrived at the front of the bureau, I found the British police setting up barricades immediately in front of the entrance. I tried to inquire about their reason for the barricades before the bureau which obstructed our movements in and out. But it was evident from the start that the British police acted provocatively. Their actions indicated that there was an intention to commit an act against the People's Bureau. This is because they refused to talk to me or discuss the matter and the police immediately rushed at me, saying: You are under detention.

[Interviewer] You showed them your diplomatic card and talked to them as one of the staff working in the bureau, I suppose, though we of course do not recognize diplomatic cards.

[Sudani] Of course. From the start I explained to them that I was speaking as a responsible official and member of the bureau. He said he did not recognize the card and that I was under detention. He began to treat me most violently and provocatively. This angered all the students and teachers who were there. It seemed that the police tried to arouse the wrath of people so that they might react in a manner which the police could use as a pretext to attack the bureau.

[Interviewer] From this, we can deduce that the police were prepared to have any Libyan reaction so as to give the impression that we were the ones doing things.

[Sudani] Certainly. This is because placing the barricades before the bureau in itself was a provocative act to the bureau. If the procession had been considered an ordinary one, the barricades should have been placed on the other side, the side opposite the bureau and not in front of the bureau. But the placing of the barricades before the bureau was intentionally meant to obstruct any move we make.

[Interviewer] These were the conditions under which the arrest took place. Can you explain to us briefly about your treatment by the British police?

[Sudani] From the start of the detention, he [word indistinct] most violently. Even when I told him, you may detain me and I am prepared to go along with you, he insisted on resorting to violence and twisted my arm behind my back. Naturally, I resisted him. We started pushing and shoving and then a student colleague of mine intervened to stop them from detaining me. So they detained him too, and he was treated most violently. We were beaten up. Perhaps you can see the scratches on my face as a result of their treatment of me.

[Interviewer] Here now is 'Abdallah Jubran, the official in charge of the cultural affairs at the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London, to talk to us about the problems facing the Libyan students in the British arena. Mr 'Abdallah Jubran, could you give the citizens in the Jamahiriyah a picture of the problems facing the Libyan students there?

[Jubran] In fact, our students in Britain face numerous problems, particularly since the explosions which occurred in (?December). We receive telephone calls daily from our students and our trainees in the Britain, who number about 4,500, saying that the British police search them, harass them, and take quite arbitrary measures against them; I mean, quite numerous arbitrary measures against them. We always advise our students to be on the alert and be vigilant in regard to these matters. Just recently, there was rigorous control on the cultural office, where the students come so that we might deal with their daily problems. They come from several British towns. In fact, these students were prevented from entering the cultural affairs office and were subjected to rigorous search and harassment [video shows clips of policemen searching a couple of people in front of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London] We, the staff of the cultural office, were exposed to such harassment too. On many days we could not enter the cultural office except after giving full explanations and being subjected to rigorous search...

[Interviewer, interrupting] Even those working in the office?

[Jubran] Yes, even those working. We could not enter except after getting permission from the British police who searched us, encroached on our offices, and who used to determine, under orders from their superiors, who could enter and who could not.

[Interviewer] Just as when we entered and told them that we and our photographers are from the media. As you know, they [the photographers] are English. But they were prevented. We were fully searched before being allowed to go in.

[Jubran] Unfortunately, although we adhered to caution and showed patience and [word indistinct] our students and trainees, these acts continued to increase and became more severe and more harassing day by day. Even the local staff who carry out a large section of the cultural office's work stopped working during the 2 days. [reception lost at this point]

Reasons Behind UK Severance of Relations Depicted
LD231535 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Interstate relations require the presence of permanent representatives in each country. Thus the status of permanent diplomatic representation was specified in the Geneva and Aix-la-Chapelle agreements during the first half of last century.

Since Libya is a Jamahiriyah, which means that it is governed by the people, it is adopting a new principle in international relations. This is that relations are between peoples and not governments. Starting from this principle, Libyan diplomatic missions abroad have been canceled and replaced by people's bureaus, whose members come directly from the Libyan people. But this does not entail breaching the international immunity of these members, wherever they are. When the Jamahiriyah announced the opening of the people's bureaus in other countries, it did not announce the abolition of international immunity or even the breaching of it.

What has happened is that Britain was annoyed by the establishment of the people's authority in Libya and the presence of a People's Bureau there. In fact it opposes the options of the Libyan people, because it is full of malice toward the liberties of peoples, because it wants to follow in America's steps — which closed the People's Bureau because it is a bureau for the people — and because the Libyan people is now free. Britain has implemented several acts of terrorism against the Libyans there. Through this it has expressed its black malice against free peoples.

The most recent of these criminal acts was carried out by the British police, forces and aircraft, which destroyed the bases of the international law and ignored all the principles of international morality and courtesy. This is the first violation of its kind in history. The unarmed members of the people's bureau were assaulted by heavy arms, and even by aircraft. Landing from the air has been carried out as if it is an armed invasion of a country.

The only explanation we can find for such terrorist operations is the colonialist British hatred against the Jamahiriyah and its glorious revolution. Britain has not forgotten, and will never forget, that the Al-Fatih Revolution is the one that kicked Britain out of its bases in Libya and is what stands against its colonialist international ambitions and its aggressions against weak and small peoples. Britain has not forgotten that the Libyan progressive foreign policy is a major obstacle to British policy, which is aimed at erasing the freedom of the peoples and at controlling their wealth and destiny.

In spite of this blind British hatred, which has manifested itself in numerous forms and figures, the Jamahiriyah forgives for the sake of implementing the principle that relations are between peoples and not government. In this framework, the leader said in his press conference the day before yesterday that he does not think that the path to Libyan-British negotiations is blocked. He stressed that there is a breakthrough because of (?the insistence) of the Libyan position, which is respected by international law. [sentence as heard] The proof of this is that the people's authorities in the Jamahiriyah allowed the British Embassy to work normally, and it even placed guards at the embassy building for fear of any outburst of popular anger against the British Embassy. Libya's forgiveness did not stop at this, but also allowed all Britons to enter and leave the Jamahiriyah normally. The Jamahiriyah did not impose any conditions to solving the present problem, which resulted from the armed aggression, except that Britain should go back on its clear, unjustified, planned, premeditated and repeated aggression.

In order that the weak-spirited and the colonialists do not think that this Libyan forgiving position is an evidence of fear or complacency, the leader of the revolution also stressed that the Libyan people prefers to sacrifice for the sake of freedom and will not submit to Britain or America. The leader stressed the necessity that America and Britain understand that Libya is not Grenada, and that Libya is a poisoned bait — he who swallows it will die. America and Britain should understand this well.

Despite Libya's forgiving position, which stems from a position of strength and self-confidence, the British Government responded by severing its relations with the Libyan people, insisting on its black hated colonialist hatred, ignoring British interests in Libya which will be endangered, and ignoring the fact that the good forgiving Libyan people will not remain quiet in the face of injustice and that in this respect it is ready to sacrifice until the end. The modern history of the honorable Libyan Arab struggle is probably the best proof of this, and it is a lesson for those who would learn.

Alliance With IRA Against UK 'Colonialism' Vowed
LD230408 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Apr 84

[*AZ-ZAHF AL-AKHDAR* 23 April editorial]

[Text] The people's committees are warning colonialist Britain because the colonialists, who have become accustomed to sucking the blood of the people, do not understand the human language and do not understand anything but the method of force and twofold vengeance.

On the basis of this fact, the people's committees have decided to inflict a loss on colonialist countries which do not want to let people live as masters on earth. As Britain is one of these colonialist countries with which the Arab nation has an old score to settle, the painful blows of the people's committees will undoubtedly be struck against it.

Britain enabled the Zionists to occupy Palestine through the ominous Balfour promise; it offered the Zionist gangs protection and support to seize Palestine's territories from its Arab owners; and Britain perpetrated the (Dilshway) massacre and launched an assault on Egypt in 1956 in collusion with the Zionists and France. Britain is responsible for the tragedies, catastrophes, and sectarian sedition which have afflicted the Arab homeland from the beginning of this century until now.

Britain, which has perpetrated all these crimes, is perpetrating another now in front of the world. It is pursuing, hunting down,

and oppressing Libyan Arab students in Britain, who number around 4,000. Criminals, the police, and stray dogs, mobilized by British and U.S. intelligence, have been set on them.

At a time when the Libyan Arab students are being subjected to the most vile forms of pursuit and oppression, British subjects in the Jamahiriyah are following a normal and safe life without any oppression and tyranny, and without being pursued or chased by anyone, because the Jamahiriyah is a safe and peaceful country.

Through these two contrasting pictures, the condition of Libyan Arab students in Britain and that of the British subjects in the Jamahiriyah, the world can judge who is the terrorist and who is behaving in a humanitarian and civilized manner.

The conspiracy of the terrorist attack on the Arab People's Bureau is an implementation of the U.S.-British alliance against the Libyan Arab people. Britain, which is a lackey of the United States, and its primary European colony, has in fact implemented Washington's orders, issued last year to its allies, on the need to impose an overall siege on the Libyan Arab people. As women do nothing without consulting their husbands, it was natural that Thatcher, the ruling woman of Britain, should behave in the light of the U.S. cowboy Reagan's counsel and orders. Does this not bear thinking about?

The people's committees will form an alliance with the secret IRA in view of the fact that it champions the cause of liberating Ireland and liberating the Irish nation from the tyranny of British colonialism. The people's committees will open branches of the secret IRA in all Libyan towns, and if Britain attempts to use any means of pressuring or oppressing Libyan Arabs, the revolutionary committees will enable the IRA to do whatever they wish in Britain and retaliate twice as strongly.

In the event the stray dogs and the criminals wanted by the international police, Interpol, are not handed over, the revolutionary committees will act outside international law, and Britain will be responsible for not respecting international law. [sentence as heard]

The motives for the British aggression against the Libyan Arab people, embodied in the terrorist attack on the Libyan Arab People's Bureau, is well known and clear. Britain will not stop resenting the Great 1 September Revolution as long it recalls those days which have passed, the days when the British ambassador was the ruler and the one to have the first and last word in Tripoli.

Britain, like the United States, will not stop resenting the Jamahiriyah as long as Libya aids and supports liberation movements in Africa, Latin America, and Asia, and incites the Arab nation and world's peoples to strike against the military, economic, and political interests of imperialism everywhere. Britain will not stop resenting the Jamahiriyah as long as Libya implements direct democracy which exposes the falseness of parliamentary democracy and refutes the British bourgeois claims that Britain is the cradle of democracy in the world. The existence of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in the heart of London undoubtedly irritates the British authorities, because it is the symbol of a new era, the era of the masses and people's authority.

The British-U.S. terrorist siege will not obstruct the Libyan Arab people's march, and will not make it abandon its historic options. The Libyan Arab people will challenge every criminal attempt to invade Libyan Arab territories if Britain thinks of doing so. The Libyan Arab people will defend its people's authority and its cultural achievements, and it is capable of transforming the territories of the Jamahiriyah into another Vietnam. Let the British and U.S. imperialists understand that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah is not Grenada or the Falklands.

UK Journalist 'Refutes' Claim of Shots From Bureau

LD230228 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2247 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Interview with British journalist David Scott Johnson by unidentified JANA correspondent, seated in studio with map of London in background; date and location not given — recorded]

[Text] British journalist David Scott Johnson, who has been working correspondent for *THE SUNDAY TIMES* and *THE HERALD TRIBUNE* for the past 14 years, has refuted the allegations of the British Government that the firing incident took place from inside the Libyan Arab People's Bureau. In a statement to JANA correspondent in London he said:

[JANA correspondent — in Arabic — picked up in progress] ...U.S. press that he was standing there and that he saw for himself what had happened.

[Johnson, in English] I have been told by a gentleman who works at the New Zealand Bank that several demonstrators ran towards his building where he works. These men who were masked were injured in the feet and thighs, and some of them ran down the basement of his building.

[Translation, in Arabic] I was told by an employee of the New Zealand Bank in London, which is situated near the place of the incident, that some demonstrators who were hit in the legs and thighs arrived at his building and entered the basement.

[Johnson, in English] I should point out that a policewoman who was standing near the demonstrators was also injured in the abdomen and we believe she was shot from the front and not the back; she was in fact facing the demonstrators.

[Translation, in Arabic] I should mention here that a policewoman was standing in the square and she was hit in her abdomen, hit from the front, not the back.

[Translator, in English] What do you mean by that? Will you please explain how it is that she was hit in the back when she was facing the building of the bureau?

[Johnson, in English] She was not hit in the back; she was hit in the front, but her back was facing the bureau. So she was facing the demonstrators with her back to the bureau. So she was shot in the front.

[JANA correspondent, in Arabic] She was facing the demonstrators and her back was to the bureau. This indicates that the firing was not done from inside the bureau. Is that what you think?

[Translator, in English] And this means that the shots were not from inside the building. Do not you think so?

[Johnson, in English] I agree. The evidence that I have now collected and the fact that this gentleman was told by a policeman that he had seen one of the demonstrators with a handgun while he was running away from the square tells me that he might have been responsible for shooting the policewoman.

[Translator, in Arabic] I agree, because my colleague told me that a policeman had told him that one of the demonstrators was carrying a revolver in his hand and firing and this could well mean that these bullets were the ones which hit the policewoman — the bullets from this revolver.

[JANA correspondent, in Arabic] Is he one of the opponents, or what?

[Translator, in English] And this demonstrator who had the gun in his hand, was he an opposition of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's, or one of those who were for Col al-Qadhdhafi?

[Johnson, in English] Yes, as all the anti-Al-Qadhdhafi demonstrators were masked, all these demonstrators ran this way and this man was masked. [Video shows Johnson indicating direction on map]

[Translator, in Arabic] This man who was carrying a gun was masked and all opponents at the demonstration were masked.

[JANA correspondent, in Arabic] Do you clearly mean that the person who fired was one of the masked men and not a Libyan?

[Translator, in English] Do you mean that he definitely was one of those in the opposition and his face was covered?

[Johnson, in English] Yes, I definitely mean he was an anti-Al-Qadhdhafi demonstrator, and he was masked rather like this man we see in this picture. [Video shows masked demonstrator]

[Translator, in Arabic] Yes, I definitely confirm that he was masked like this man we see in the picture and that he was one of the opposition.

Shooting Scenario at St James' Square Depicted

LD210329 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Who bears the responsibility for what happened at St James Square outside the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London? Very simply we say the British Government bears this responsibility and no one else. No proof from philosophy or law books is needed.

The Libyans working at the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London did not come out to the streets and roads to talk, beat people up, and commit a folly. They did not go to anyone at his home or office. They were working calmly, carrying out their duties.

A mob of imposters, the unemployed, and loiterers who had been paid in advance gathered. They began to provoke the Libyan Arab People's Bureau and those working there. Despite all the irksome behavior of those loitering hirelings, members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau remained patient.

Although the members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau remained patient despite all that irksome behavior, the Libyan Arab revolutionary forces in Britain, which gathered to protect the Libyan Arab People's Bureau when they heard the report that a gang of imposters had been assembled to attack it, could not remain silent while seeing that mob comprised of every race and color, provoking them and attacking their People's Bureau.

When the clash occurred between the Libyan Arab revolution forces and the imposters, the British police, armed to the teeth and using helicopters, intervened to support those whom the police themselves had assembled with their knowledge and organization. But unfortunately for the British police, the following saying applied to them: He who digs a hole for his brother will inevitably fall into it himself. The bullets they fired to strike at the Libyan Arab Revolution forces penetrated the body of a British policewoman and a number of those hirelings who would not have assembled had they realized that they would be killed with the bullets of the host of the banquet who assembled them.

Since the British police had scored a target in its firing, it had to resort to facesaving and avoid the scandal and deny the crime. Indeed, the British police thought the time very appropriate to fabricate something against the Jamahiriyah, particularly since the British and the American papers are full of incredible words about what they call Libya's assistance to international terrorism — thus the fabricated story that the bullets which killed the British policewoman and wounded a number of those hirelings came from the Libyan Arab People's Bureau.

Could anyone with a modicum of intelligence believe this? The responsibility for what happened rests with the British authorities. Members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau did not provoke anyone; they did not even set foot outside the bureau. They were provoked by a mob of imposters while they were calmly carrying out their work.

Thus, the responsibility for what did happen at St James' Square lies with the British Government, which ought to return to its senses and should have the courage to admit that had it not been for its wavering and its collusion, that incident would not have happened. The clamor of the British papers and its propaganda media will not hide the brilliant sunshine.

JANA Reports Al-Qadhdhafi NBC Interview

LD201653 Tripoli JANA in English 1500 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, Rajab [as received], 20 April — JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The American N.B.C. T.V. network carried out an interview yesterday afternoon with the leader of

the revolution. The leader of the revolution replied during the interview to questions about the British police armed attack and armed siege of the Libyan Arab People Bureau in London.

He confirmed in this respect that "the members of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau are responsible as a people's committee representing the Libyan Arab people there and responsible to people's congresses in the Jamahiriyah because authority now is in the hands of the Libyan people and they faced a British air and land armed attack. The British police use arms and shot at the bureau and they were supported by helicopters and some groups from the Middle East, they were not Libyans. All these waged an armed attack suddenly on this people's bureau."

The leader added that "it is very serious and we are surprised how a responsible state like England committed this crime."

The leader stressed, in a reply to a question about the idea solution to the British Government, the necessity of the withdrawal of British police forces, helicopters and armed forces immediately and the release of Libyans there. The leader explained that "I am not a judge as [as received] I know and all the world knows that the People's Bureau is considered part of the Libyan territory. All embassies and people's bureaux have the right to defend themselves against any attack and the British Government carried out this attack and it is responsible for any incident happening there."

The leader of the revolution added that "our people were inside their People's Bureau and suddenly found themselves faced with an armed attack of helicopters and police force and others from the Middle East and shot at the bureau and maybe they killed some members of the bureau; we do not know anything about the situation inside the bureau till now. Those who attacked the place are responsible for what happened there. Anyway our Bureau is not responsible at all."

The leader continued "I believe the British police killed some of them because they shot at our bureau during their attack. They are responsible for the killing of the policewoman. It is the responsibility of the British Government."

The leader of the revolution confirmed that "the British people here in Libya are OK, in good condition and no one harms them. We try to make our masses here quiet to control themselves not to do anything against the British people. But in fact our people are very very angry and we hope we can control the situation. And we are waiting for the British Government, how it can carry its repsonsibility and release our people and to solve this problem peacefully and friendly. We have no hostile intentions against the British or any other government."

Students in Britain Said Subjected to Torture

LD212044 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2023 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Arab Libyan students under arrest in Britain are still being subjected to the most hideous types of torture and terror. Arab Libyan students who have visited their fellow students under arrest in Manchester have said that the traces of beatings and torture could clearly be seen on their bodies, and that they are continuously being subjected to beatings and torture by the British police.

They have added that the campaign of arrests and harassment has not ended against the Arab Libyan students and Libyan citizens present in British cities.

VOGAH Reports Explosions at Heathrow Airport

LD210222 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] British police spokesman at Heathrow Airport said yesterday evening that an explosion had occurred at Passenger Terminal Two at Heathrow Airport in London, which is used for flights to Europe. The spokesman said that the explosion, a planted bomb, had wounded a number of people, some of them seriously. According to eyewitnesses, the explosion caused chaos among the passengers in the terminal.

Another explosion occurred at Terminal Three at the said airport. According to an urgent dispatch by a JANA correspondent in London, quoting eyewitnesses, the explosion at Terminal Three at Heathrow Airport has resulted in the wounding of 14 people, most of them seriously. AFP, quoting British police, said that the airport has been totally closed.

'Angry Brigade' Claims Responsibility

LD220209 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The British Revolutionary Workers Party has confirmed, in a statement it issued concerning the terrorist siege imposed by the British Government on the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London, the British Government involvement in an organized campaign against the Libyan Arab people. The statement said that Britain has been turned with the aid of the U.S. CIA into a center that engineers plots against Libya and uses the fugitive elements which committed a crime against the Libyan Arab people to serve its aims. In its statement the party demanded that the Tory Government lift the siege immediately. It stressed that this siege, which is imposed by police and Army forces, is a terrorist and aggressive act against the Libyan Arab people and their revolution.

A British group which calls itself the Angry Brigade yesterday in London announced that it is responsible for the explosion at Heathrow Airport 2 days ago. In a telephone call to the British press agency [as heard] and the BBC, an anonymous caller who said that he belongs to this group said that the Angry Brigade is responsible for the Heathrow Airport incident.

Protest Memorandum Delivered to UK Embassy in Tripoli

LD201716 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1515 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Tripoli, 20 April (JANA) — Angry masses of demonstrating Arab Libyan people numbering in the thousands staged a popular demonstration yesterday morning in Tripoli. They

denounced the British Government for masterminding an armed aggression against the Arab Libyan People's Bureau in London and for imposing a tight siege by armed police force around the bureau, a matter regarded as a flagrant violation of international law and an open infringement of the rules and norms of law.

The angry demonstration went to the British Embassy, where a memorandum of protest was handed to the British ambassador. Here is the text of the memo:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Mr British Ambassador,

The angry masses of Arab people in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, in possession of their political and economic powers, are finding themselves in a position of defending their existence and freedom of choice in the face of repeated attempts at aggression and provocation by NATO states, which are considered to be American colonies, attempts which are difficult to ignore. At the forefront of these states is "the state of the United Kingdom," which has a deep-rooted history of colonialism and exploitation and enmity to our Arab and Islamic nation. The hatred harbored by the British Government to our people is due to our liberation from the bonds Britain had weaved for a long time in order to tie us up with them. This hatred has prompted this government — which ignores international conventions, traditions and norms observed between states — to resort to participation in frenzied campaigns against us and against our options of democracy, socialism and progress. It has been at pains to mobilize mercenaries and agents. It has given shelter to our enemies and extended to them all kinds of support and cooperation so that they repeatedly act aggressively against us and put obstacles in our way.

In accordance with international laws and norms, we consider these matters to be a flagrant aggresson against us, matters which require a direct retaliation from us.

Mr Ambassador, you have had the privilege of knowing our country closely. You have seen directly how we seized power, wealth and arms, how we toppled the traditional tools of dictatorship that had ruled our people for centuries, when we proclaimed the establishment of the people's power on 2 March 1977. However, your government opposes this great achievement of civilization, a unique achievement in the history of mankind. It is secretly as well as openly fighting us and trying to destroy our material and moral achievements, a matter that requires us to apply against it the principle of reciprocity.

We now have to wait for the end of 1984 as a deadline for your government to modify its hostile position toward us and our nation, and to correct its wrong measures in refusing to hand over the criminals that have perpetrated hideous crimes against our country and our interests.

If the British Government sticks to its hostile attitude toward us, we will shelter all the enemies of the British Government. We will fight with them and we will become their allies. At the forefront of these enemies are the insurgents of Ireland. We will consider ourselves to be in a real state of war with the British Government, and we will deal with the Britons in our country as simple prisoners of war. This is in retaliation for the hardship, torture, and harassment confronting our students and citizens in Britain, many of whom have had false accusations leveled against them, while many others have been jailed without any reason.

There has been an aggression against our People's Bureau, which is considered to be part of Libyan territory. The British forces of repression broke into the school for Libyan children, terribly frightening them and chasing them. They have also frightened and terrorized entire families without any scruples and without regard for any legal rule except the falsehoods leveled by this government, which is a hireling of the United States against our people. The simple reason for this is the black hatred that has burned in the heart of international capitalism against our moves backing the right of peoples to self-determination.

The British Government brags about combating terrorism while practising it daily against the Arabs, the blacks, and those in Ireland, actions which proceed from its belief in racial and religious discrimination. This government is the one really responsible for all the tragedies of the Arabs in their contemporary history. Backwardness, poverty, diseases, massacres and partitions in the Arab homeland were done by Britain.

Britain brags about democracy, but it is the only country in the world that dug and built prisons and underground cells for torture and preventive and indiscriminate custody as well as for arbitrary measures that do not respect human rights.

Mr Ambassador, it has now become certain to us that your government has violated international laws and conventions concern the handing over of criminals. It is guilty of dealing with them, protecting them, inciting and backing them. As far as we are concerned, we stick to our right to demand that they should be handed over. We warn your government against any procrastination, against attempts to interfere in our options and domestic affairs, and against trying to tarnish our civilization, human and progressive trends. We expect dire consequences for the future of your country should your government insist on sticking to its hostile line.

On the other hand, hiding the reality of the Jamahiriyah regime from the British masses is a hostile act against your people themselves who are living in a permanent state of fear from the police, intelligence, repression, capitalist domination and subservience to America.

Mr British Ambassador, you know that the aggression that took place in London was against students who wanted a People's Bureau, against children learning their daily lessons, and against people practising their ordinary activity as allowed in your country. For this reason, the aggression was directed against the Arab Libyan people in a direct and open manner. Furthermore, the deliberate attempt at distortion by the British Government, which says that the attack was done by anti-Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi elements, we regard with contempt. We do know the facts concerning the gathering of a number of foreigners outside our People's Bureau in order to storm it and ransack it and to perpetrate aggression against our students there. We are

also aware of the fact that the British police launched an attack from the ground and from the air in a manner that calls for surprise and amazement.

The British Government must be certain that our revenge will be boundless if it persists in its error and if it does not desist. It is the one who is in bad need, while we can do without any relation with it. Our revenge would fall directly upon the citizens, interests, finances, business, and various activities of the British state anywhere in the world, and particularly in the Arab homeland.

A response to the British Government is a matter of dignity to our country, whose sovereignty has suffered from this aggression. The aggression was not directed against the leader of the revolution but against those of us who are possess the power in our country and who are the masters building our future ourselves without the patronage of anyone.

The historical memory of our people is good enough. It has not yet forgotten the crimes of British colonialism, its massacres, its gallows and its conspiracies.

We blame Britain for the consequences of the presence of racist Zionism in our country, the consequences of the economic plundering of our resources which caused poverty, diseases, and ignorance, and the consequences of the cultural distortions which resulted in vestiges bad for mankind and bad for us in particular.

We shall never forego our right to demand atonement for the historic crimes of the British in our country. By putting across this protest to your government through you, we are justifying for ourselves any means which would guarantee the defense of ourselves, our interests and our rights, should your government persist in its attitude. He who warns is excused. The angry masses of the Arab Libyan people in the protest demonstration denounce the inhuman British practices.

MOROCCO

Lamrani Meets With Togolese Foreign Minister

PM200843 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 8 Apr 84 p 1

[MAP report: "Mohamed Karim Lamrani Receives Togolese Foreign Minister"]

[Excerpt] Rabat, 8 Apr — Prime Minister Karim Lamrani held a meeting in Rabat late Thursday [5 April] afternoon with Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Anani Kuma Akakpo-Ahianyo, who was accompanied by Barry Moussa Barque, minister of mines, energy, hydraulic resources and public works, and Ogania Baknah, director general of the Phosphates Office, and a large delegation.

The meeting, which took place in the presence of Foreign Minister Abdelouahid Belkziz and Rachid Haddaoui of the prime minister's department, related to Moroccan-Togolese cooperation and prospects for its development. The prime minister and his guest also reviewed major problems relating to the African Continent, and especially northwest Africa. The two sides took this opportunity to express the common desire to see the artificially created Saharan affairs find its solution within the framework of a referendum.

Tunisian Economic Minister Sees Lamrani, Departs

PM200847 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 8 Apr 84 pp 1,3

[MAP report: "Very Positive Results"]

[Text] Casablanca, 7 Apr — Tunisian National Economy Minister Rachid Sfar left Casablanca's Mohammad V International Airport Friday [6 April] afternoon on a flight for Tunis at the end of a 24-hour visit to Morocco, during which he was granted an audience by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani and had talks with Commerce, Industry, and Tourism Minister Azeddine Guessous, and Energy and Mines Minister Moussa Saadi.

Before his departure Rachid Sfar told the press that "although short, this visit to Morocco, a fraternal country, has been very positive, since I have had talks with my colleagues, the ministers of commerce, industry, and tourism, and energy and mines. I also had the honor to be granted an audience by Prime Minister Mohamed Karim Lamrani."

"We decided," the Tunisian national economy minister added, "to take joint action to strengthen trade between our two countries, giving preference to Moroccan and Tunisian products." With regard to joint industrial projects, Rachid Sfar specified that "an agreement was reached which should enable us to establish new preliminary studies which will move toward complementarity between our two countries' economies."

He also said that his visit to Morocco "made possible the strengthening of cooperation in the spheres of mining, energy, electricity, and the exchange of experience." In conclusion the Tunisian national economy minister said that this joint action will give positive results in the commercial sphere in the immediate future and at the industrial level in the medium term." [quotemarks as published]

SUDAN

President Numayri on Domestic Unrest, U.S. Ties

GF201646 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 19 Apr 84 pp 2, 3

[Interview with President Ja'far Numayri by *AL-WATAN* correspondent Ghazi al-Jasim in Sudan — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Al-Jasim] Your Excellency, I have come to learn from you about what is really taking place in Sudan. There are grave events taking place in southern Sudan. Moreover, there is a doctors' strike, in addition to the closing of Khartoum University. What is happening in Sudan?

[Numayri] What is happening in Sudan is merely the genuine practise of democracy by all people, including students. At the university, they have the independence to express their opinions. There is no danger in that, except if it threatens the security of

the country.

As for what is taking place in southern Sudan, as you know, it is a conspiracy from outside Sudan. It is also a conspiracy against the Islamic revival — which has become a fact through the spreading of Islamic teachings — and against development which has also become a fact. We have made the enemies retreat, despite what is being said about us being weak and possessing nothing.

Huge projects have emerged. There was also the emergence of the traditional animosity between the Arab world and others in the world. This was regrettably backed by an Arab country, a Muslim country, and a neighboring fraternal country. This country used all its capabilities and money in backing all those who violate the law, the law of Sudan, by providing weapons, various radio stations, and propaganda. It also used its armed forces. It dispatched those who can destroy us and ruin some of the Sudanese installations, such as the Sudanese broadcasting station by the air raid from Kafra to Omdurman. But this did not succeed. This is what is happening in Sudan.

[Al-Jasum] As for the statement you issued about the raid on Omdurman, it centered on the TU-22 plane. Mr President, military information state that the range of this plane is 1,170 km, while the distance from Kafra to Omdurman is approximately 850 km. In other words, 1,700 km would be a round trip. So how could this plane execute this mission?

[Numayri] I regret to say that all those who carried reports about this plane with these wrong figures know nothing about the TU-22 and the Tupolev. It can travel from Kafra to Kampala and return without refueling.

[Al-Jasim] You mentioned that the events taking place in southern Sudan are designed to divide the north and the south, while Vice President Joseph Lagu noted in an interview with a paper that the movement in the south is not a separatist movement. How can you explain that?

[Numayri] I believe that what I said is correct, and those who conspire against Sudan aim at destroying its unity, because they know well that the power of Sudan stems from its unity, from setting up a plan designed to cement its unity, from development, and from attaining all what the people need such as self-sufficiency in food. We have succeeded greatly in this field. Whoever says something that disagrees with this is mistaken and knows nothing about what is taking place despite being in the leadership.

[Al-Jasim] Mr President, the British *OBSERVER* noted in its issue of 31 March that the United States was helping in deploying 12,000 Egyptian troops to Sudan's eastern borders, since the Sudanese Government was talking about a Libyan plot. Why were these forces not massed in order to repulse "the Libyan plot"?

[Numayri] We turn a deaf ear to whatever is disseminated by the British media, because a lot of what is published by the British media is planted. It is regrettable that Britain of today is not the Britain of the past. We do not even trust the BBC. We know that many of those working there work for and are on the payroll of countries antagonistic toward Sudan.

[Al-Jasim] It is frequently said in the region that President Ja'far Numayri is a friend to the United States, Israeli's ally, and that the United States arms Numayri and holds joint maneuvers with him although it is a secular state and not a religious state. What is your comment on this view?

[Numayri] When I made friends with the United States I did so not because of religion but because it fights those countries which fight religions. The United States does not fight religions and it is the only state in the world which permits the practicing of all religions in its country. Religious affairs there are left to the community itself. However, my relationship with the United States is economic and is based on nonintervention in our internal affairs, and this you don't find in any other state. The entire world, including the Soviet Union, knows that the United States is the most technologically advanced state and that it is the one which created the technology that is available in the Arab world, and so far, had it not been for the United States, the Arab world could not have been able to maintain its standard of living.

The Arab world is totally dependent in its food and drink on the United States, and the relations are those of economic interests. The entire Arab world has very intimate relations with the United States — even countries such as Libya and Syria, who talk about imperialism and cast doubt on our relations with the United States. You should know that all the petroleum technology in Libya is from America, and if it stopped working in Libya its oil would stop.

Well, I do not have the ability, for instance, to spend on my army; and this friendly country is prepared to help me train this army and to supply me with equipment while I pay it through easy-term loans. So should I refuse this opportunity?

If the Syrians protest, we say to them that they have 3,000 to 4,000 Soviet experts who are permanantly stationed there, whereas for a 1-week training period [in Sudan] the Americans come directly, their planes remain in the airport and they don't enter the markets at all. And in 1 week only, they train the Armed Forces and carried out eight parachute jumps. So should I refuse this aid? Because you are with this or that side, is there a country that is not linked to anyone? Well, as for Israel, all Israel comes from the Soviet Union and all its leaders come from the socialist countries. This means that they support Israel with the human resources. There is not one machine in Libya that is not originally from the socialist countries. Even the Gulf countries, what are the sources of their food? They eat food from those states that are friends to Israel. We don't want to be blamed by anyone at all. We have a 7-day training program and this training is not directed against any state in the region but is for our own benefit. And now when we are attacked by an aggressive state and when we said this thing, who rushed to us? The United States came quickly to us and we had radar. It equipped us with radar and provided us with data and pictures of the plane that hit Omdurman. They did not charge me penny for these services. I asked for AWACS planes to protect us and asked that these planes be allowed to land in the Egyptian airports, because the Egyptian

airports have better equipment. We requested Egypt's permission to allow these planes to use its airports. Egypt responded to our request and we are prepared to ally with the devil against the agents, the traitors, and the enemies.

Why are we talking about this while there are two countries there beside you, which are Iraq and Syria, who signed strategic agreements with the Soviets? To me there is no difference between Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria. I believe that they are all Soviet colonies, and Libya too, although Libya has not signed an agreement, who does not know how to use the weapons it possesses. I have no Americans in Sudan other than the embassy and the companies that are implementing projects.

Kenyan President Moi Meets With Numayri, Departs

JN231119 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1055 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Khartoum, 23 Apr (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri and Kenyan President Daniel Teroitich arap Moi have held talks on strengthening cooperation between the two countries. These talks were held during Moi's 4-hour visit to Khartoum today. The talks also dealt with developing relations between Sudan and Kenya in all fields.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR: 63 Moroccan Troops Killed in Attack

LD222142 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Units of the Saharan Liberation Army yesterday organized an attack against a concentration of Moroccan monarchist forces, an operation in the course of which the royalist forces suffered heavy losses: 63 soldiers were killed and tens of others wounded; 14 vehicles and several heavy weapons were destroyed.

This new operation and its important balance for the Moroccan forces were given today in a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information. It also points out the number of monarchist forces taking part in this operation: about 17,000 soldiers, equipped with heavy weapons, tanks, armored cars and fighter planes. Their mission, the communique points out, is to conclude the second phase of the barriers policy established at the beginning of this year. It is a new deployment in the framework of the intensification of the military escalation started by the Rabat regime, thanks to the support of the French Government and the Reagan administration, the communique underlines. And it goes on to observe that the basic objective of this military intensification is the general upheaval of the north-west African region. In any case, the communique concludes, the Saharan Army remains determined to strengthen its armed actions for the liberation of the still occupied territories of the SDAR, whose Council of Ministers met yesterday and examined the latest developments in the region.

Troops Concentrated Near Tindouf

PA221335 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0851 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 22 Apr (EFE) — Military tension on the border between Morocco and Western Sahara has increased in the past week with the presence of a significant concentration of Moroccan troops, a Polisario communique affirmed today.

The communique noted that in the region of Zag, 100 km northwest of the Algerian town of Tindouf, Morocco has concentrated a force of 30,000 men, "seriously threatening the entire region."

According to the Polisario document, this situation represents a serious military escalation intended to trigger a regional conflict "with the support of some Western powers."

Finally, the communique referred to the "firm and fraternal" support of Algeria for the Polisario, as well as the solidarity of other nations "friendly with the cause of our peoples," it affirmed.

ETHIOPIA

EPLF Reports 2,000 Government Casualties in Eritrea

NC221427 Paris AFP in English 1356 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 22 (AFP) — Separatist forces in Ethiopia's northern province of Eritrea killed 800 Ethiopian soldiers and wounded 1,200 others in an operation last Tuesday, and also shot down an Ethiopian MIG-23 bomber, taking the pilot prisoner, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said in a statement issued here today.

A total of 67 Ethiopian soldiers were captured in the operation, the statement said. Weapons and ammunition were seized and tanks and armoured vehicles destroyed.

The statement added that the Front would contact international humanitarian organisations to arrange to exchange the captured pilot for Eritrean prisoners of war and political prisoners.

TANZANIA

Mwinyi Elected Zanzibar President by Large Majority

EA211659 Dar es Salaam External Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Zanzibar: Ndugu 'Ali Hasan Mwinyi has been elected president of Zanzibar and chairman of the Zanzibar Revolutionary Council. He is 59.

He polled 87.561 [percent] of the votes. He received 192,737 yes votes and 23,575 no votes.

Announcing the results at the Zanzibar State House today, the chairman of the Zanzibar Electoral Commission, Ndugu Idris Abdul Wakil, speaker of the House of Representatives, said 3,961 votes were spoiled. He said that 10,751 eligible voters who had registered to vote did not turn up to cast their votes. Some 232,024 Zanzibaris had registered to vote in the election.

CAMEROON

Biya Releases Security Director From Duties

AB211420 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Head of State Paul Biya has signed a decree terminating the duties of Colonel Meka Rene Claude as director of presidential security. The decree took effect yesterday.

CHAD

Libya To Supply Fighter Aircraft to GUNT

AB220840 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Lome, Togo, April 22 (AFP) — The Libyan-backed Chadian opposition movement GUNT is going to acquire fighter aircraft and has men under training as pilots, the movement's radio station in northern Chad said in a broadcast monitored here Saturday night.

It was the first time GUNT (Transitional Government of National Union) had spoken of building up its own Air Force. The radio was quoting GUNT leader Goukouni Oueddei.

The radio did not say how many pilots were being trained nor (?how many planes) would [words indistinct].

Oueddei Supporters Join Chad Government Forces

JN201748 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1725 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Ndjamena, 20 Apr (SUNA) — Chadian sources said today that several opposition members who previously supported Goukouni Oueddei have recently joined the Chadian Government forces in Oum Chalouba, northeast of Chad. The same sources said that those who joined the government forces affirmed that other opposition members are waiting for the appropriate opportunity in order to take a similar step. It is worth noting that the opposition forces under Goukouni — supported by Libya — have been occupying northern Chad for several months.

Prefects Conference Recommendations Reported

AB230830 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The prefects conference has ended. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation conference hall was crowded this morning. Various military and civil officials in the capital as well as the participants in the conference were present at the official closing ceremony of the conference which was presided over by the head of state. The official ceremony was marked by five speeches carried live on Radio Chad when it began at 1000 today. The direct representatives of the president of the republic in the country's administrative regions met to reflect on ways and means to improve the Chadian administrative network. In his closing address — as in his opening speech — President Hissein Habre stressed the great importance of a strong and efficient territorial administration. The head of state this morning called on all the military and administrative officers to cooperate closely, and added that this is the only way to neutralize external and internal threats against the sovereignty and the independence of our country.

The outcome of the conference was made public earlier. First, the final report on the conference was issued, summarizing all major topics discussed and recommendations made to the government. The prefects took stock of all that can contribute to the smooth running of our administration. Let us listen to one of the participants — Mr Fatimo Kibou, prefect of the Moyo-Kebbi — as he reads the recommendations of the conference:

[Begin Kibou recording] The annual conference of the prefects, which was held 16 through 20 April 1984 in Uoaena under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Mr Hissein Habre, president of the republic and head of state, heard reports by the ministers and the prefects on territorial administration and relations between the various local authorities and miscellaneous items on economic, financial, social, and military issues followed by extensive debates. The conference makes the following recommendations:

1. On territorial administration: The prefects conference recommends strict respect for the administrative hierarchy by all the administrative units of the district; the reorganization of the texts on general administration of the territory of the republic; the rehabilitation of former communes and the upgrading of some hamlets into villages; the upgrading of some localities into urban centers; a review of allowances for administrative auxiliary staff like sultans, district and village heads and secretaries; a certain administrative decentralization; a close cooperation between the administrative , military, political, and judiciary authorities within the limits of their respective competence; the drawing up of special conditions of service for heads of administrative districts; increased participation of the territorial administration in the formulation and implementation of the country's economic and social development plan.

2. On the judiciary: The prefects conference calls on the judiciary authorities to schedule a training course for subprefects performing the duties of justices of the peace, and the appointment of a roving magistrate specially charged with perfecting their knowledge in the field; the conference calls for an end to the interference of the military and political authorities in legal matters.

3. On national defense and security: The prefects conference recommends frank and loyal cooperation between civilian and military authorities in conformity with Decree No 267 of 2 November 1972 stipulating the duties of prefects and Decree No 322 of 28 October 1983 on the duties of zonal military commanders and their assistants; the appointment within the shortest possible time of officers [words indistinct]; the publication and propagation of ministerial instructions to regulate military expenses. The conference reaffirms that national security force intelligence agents and immigration officers are under the authority of the heads of the administrative districts and they must keep the latter informed on maintenance of order in the districts. [end recording]

GABON

National Assembly Official Meets Iranian Envoy

GF191438 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] The Islamic Republic's ambassador to Gabon yesterday met with the president of the Gabonese National Assembly and delivered to him a message from the Islamic Majlis speaker, Brother Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

During the meeting, the president of the National Assembly in Gabon denounced the Iraqi regime's crime of using chemical weapons in the war, which it has imposed on the Islamic revolution, and said that the issue of chemical and biological weapons use is separate from the issue of war and world public opinion should raise its voice to denounce this crime.

RWANDA

Cultural Cooperation Agreement Signed With Cuba

EA221539 Kigali Domestic Service in French 0430 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Francois Ngarukiyintwali, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, signed a cultural cooperation agreement between Rwanda and Cuba with the acting charge d'affaires of Cuba in Rwanda yesterday. Under the terms of the agreement, our two countries will do their best to facilitate and promote the exchange of teachers, students and trainee researchers, technicians and, in particular, lecturers.

ZAIRE

Mobuto Agrees to MPs' House Arrest Investigation

NC201730 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 20 (AFP) — Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko has agreed in principle to allow a delegation from the Human Rights League to investigate the case of 13 members of parliament reportedly held under house arrest in Zaire, a league official said here today.

The announcement follows a meeting here yesterday between President Mobutu, who was on an official visit to France, and league representatives.

The league is concerned about the 13, who were put under house arrest by the State Security Court in July 1982.

A banned Zairean opposition group, the Democratic Union for Social Progress (UDPS), said in a statement issued here today that the MPs, founding members of the UDPS, were being held in their native villages "in complete isolation" and were under close military surveillance.

The MPs were the victims of a "death sentence" because they were banned from all activities and were not being fed by the authorities, the statement said.

Marshal Mobutu told Human Rights League members yesterday that the MPs had benefited from the general amnesty announced in May last year.

DPRK Parliament Delegation Makes Visit

AB221240 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] A DPRK parliamentary delegation arrived yesterday in Kinshasa for a friendly visit to Zaire. The leader of the delegation, (Yan Keyu), has been received in audience at the offices of the MPR Central Committee, the Political Bureau, as well as at the Legislative Council office.

BENIN

Kerekou Receives Libyan Economic Delegation

AB211310 Cotonou Domestic Service in French
1930 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The head of state, Comrade Mathieu Kerekou, today granted an audience to a special Libyan economic delegation led by (Muhammad az-Zadiri), who told newsmen after the audience that the special economic delegation he is heading is seeking to strengthen economic cooperation between the People's Republic of Benin and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah:

[Begin (Az-Zadiri) recording in Arabic followed by French translation] The object of the visit is within the framework of meetings between the two presidents — President Kerekou and the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

This revolutionary meeting is within the framework of joint cooperation and in line with the relations binding the two countries in the interest of their economic development.

The aim of our visit is to study the economic situation in the People's Republic of Benin in an attempt to solve problems through cooperation between the two countries.

You know that the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah supports the cause of freedom everywhere in the world. It believes that Africa is a continent that must be economically free. So this visit is within the framework of cooperation. We are very happy with this audience and we thank His Excellency President Mathieu Kerekou for receiving us this morning. This is not an honor for ourselves but for the people of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and for the leader of the Great Al-Fatih Revolution, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. We thank President Mathieu Kerekou for granting us the audience this morning. [end recording]

GHANA

Militiamen Begin 'Special Military Exercise'

AB202040 Accra Domestic Service in English
2000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpt] A special military exercise to ensure the physical preparedness of militiamen to defend the revolution alongside the regular forces has started in Tema.

The exercise, which is being sponsored by the Tema subregional defense committee's Secretariat, involves various aspects of military training including weapon handling and physical endurance. More than 60 militiamen are taking part in the exercise which will last throughout the Easter holidays.

Addressing the cadres, the coordinator of the Secretariat, Mr Dan (Abodakum), called for a high standard of discipline among them.

GUINEA

Conte Appeals to Citizens Abroad To Return

AB202116 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1615 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] We told you in our previous newscasts that since the destiny of the people of Guinea has been taken over by their Army, Guineans who had fled the former regime and who had sought refuge all over the world have been returning home in great numbers.

Yes, Guineans, the mere mention of whose names in Guinea was sufficient reason to be sent to Boiro Prison are today in Conakry with their families. You certainly remember names like Charles Djani and Captain Abou Souma,who managed to take advantage of the 22 November 1970 aggression to escape from Boiro. Hamara Souma was one of the avowed enemies of the former regime. They are many — our brothers who have been returning home.

Yesterday, despite his busy time, the head of state, Colonel Lansana Conte, made it a point to receive them.

The president seized the opportunity offered him by this audience to appeal to our refugee brothers to return to the fatherland so that everyone, wherever he is, participates in the task of national reconstruction. Let us listem to him.

[Begin Conte recording] We thank you for coming. We are proud of it because we know that you have expressed confidence in us. On behalf of my government, I wish to tell you that we will not disappoint you. We have no intention of disappointing the people of Guinea. We have no right to do so. Our duty obliges us to stick to what we have said. We will realize it and we will realize it with you, Guineans resident in Guinea or those abroad. Whether they return home or not, we are counting on everyone's participation. That is why we appealed to all Guineans both at home and abroad and informed them that the task will be ours. It is a task to which we have to apply ourselves together so that the outside world no longer mocks Guinea. We will not dwell on theories. I will not say much, but you know what we want to do. If today you are here in all tranquility, it is certainly because you know the task awaiting you in Guinea. You have the same worries as all those living in Guinea. We thank you very much. On behalf of my government we assure you that the entire work will be made easy for you so that together we can construct Guinea, so that together we can be happy, so that together we can take our country out of underdevelopment and from the mockery of the outside world.

In fact, you are in your own country. We have nothing to teach you on Guinea. See what is in Guinea and you will realize that Guinea is lagging behind. Invite Guineans who are still abroad, businessmen abroad who knew Guinea before, and on their arrival here they will see that there was practically no change. It is change that we want to bring about in Guinea. And I repeat that we will bring about this change with the collaborationof all the sons of Guinea and also with non-Guineans who really want to help Guineans. [end recording]

Traore Gives Cadres Reasons for CMRN Takeover

AB210848 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Military Committee for National Redress [CMRN] met administrative cadres of the capital at the Palais du Peuple today, 20 April 1984. Here is a report by Alpha Kabine Keita.

[Begin Keita recording] The congress hall and [word indistinct] esplanade of the Palais du Peuple have never been as full as on this Friday afternoon with the grand appearance of the CMRN at its first direct contact with administrative cadres and male and female citizens of the capital. Instead of the boring and cumbersome protocol of old, the atmosphere in this congress hall was truly relaxed on this Friday afternoon. The meeting of cadres, chaired by Prime Minister Colonel Diara Traore,accompanied by members of his government and of the CMRN, provided information on the events of 3 April 1984 and true facts about certain rumors circulating in the country, especially regarding the economic and financial chaos left by the former regime.

In a detailed account of the 3 April events, the prime minister gave the true reasons for the Army's decision to seize control of the destiny of a martyred Guinea. With violation of the Constitution and family and tribal struggles for unbridled control of power, Guinea was on the verge of civil war. It was a disorderly country where the citizens, who were wallowing in mud, aspired to true liberty. The time was ripe for action, and the Army, on behalf of the people, acted to satisfy a historical necessity.

Guinea, a geological scandal? No, the prime minister said: Guinea was rather a scandal of stupidity. Its riches, diamonds, bauxite, gold, and so on, were purely and simply embezzled by the former dignitaries of the former regime. These embezzled riches filled the coffers and foreign bank accounts of the insatiable ones of yesterday. After the dawn, the morning of true freedom is here. A freedom that has many implications and requires many sacrifices. Having emerged from this school of martyrs, citizens must go to work and make Guinea the ideal paradise. To do this, the prime minister stressed, we must learn to forget. No revenge. We must change our methods of action. We must stop the lies, the calumny, and the racism. They must give way to dignity and the spirit of hard work. [end recording]

Sekou Toure 'Implicitly Accused' of Embezzlement

AB210945 Paris AFP in English 0708 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, April 21 (AFP) — The late President Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea was implicitly accused of large-scale embezzlement by Prime Minister Diara Traore in a speech on Friday to civil servants working in the capital. Colonel Traore also said that all the leaders ousted by the military in the April 3 coup in Conakry had tens of thousands of dollars banked in personal accounts in Canada, the United States, Switzerland, France,and Morocco. It was the whole situation that had driven the Army to seize power, the premier said. "We did not take power to get a good position or for the pleasure of taking power, but in order to free the Guinean people and to make Guinea really independent, for Guineans had become the most unfortunate people in the world," Col Traore said.

In his speech, carried by Radio Conakry in a broadcast heard here, the premier made a thinly veiled allusion to Mr Sekou Toure's alleged involvement in a dishonest transaction. Without naming him, Col Traore said: "Just under a week ago, in the bank's daily accounts ledger, we came across a cheque for four million dollars which this poor fellow (a bank clerk) should have paid into the account of the first lady on the orders of the most honest man in the world. It's unbelievable, but I tell you it's true." Col Traore added that revenues from the sale of Guinea's minerals had been misappropriated by the former leaders. He said the ruling Military Committee of National Recovery would shortly provide proof.

New Regime To Allow Private Schools To Reopen

AB221025 Paris AFP in English 0714 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Dakar, Senegal, April 22 (AFP) — Private schools, abolished in Guinea more than 20 years ago, are to be allowed again, the new military authorities have decided. Radio Conakry monitored here reported on Saturday that the Education Department would draw up regulations under which any Guinean or foreigner wanting to take part in enhancing Guinea's education system would be authorised to run private schools of any level. The late President Ahmed Sekou Toure suppressed the country's private schools, including 60 Catholic ones, in 1961. The main issue was the president's perception of a clash of interests between the state's socialist ideology and the influence of the Catholic Church. The crisis culminated with the arrest at the end of 1970 of Archbishop Raymond-Marie Tchidimbo of Conakry on allegations of plotting against the regime in connection with a Portuguese-led invasion mounted by Guinean exiles. [Words indistinct] teaching of French from 1968 and introduced classes on the ideology of his ruling party. Since the coup in Conakry early this month, the new military leaders have dissolved the party, ordered the indoctrination classes to be replaced with French language lessons, and asked France urgently to supply teachers.

LIBERIA

Decree Announces Approval of Draft Election Laws

AB202010 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1600 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The People's Redemption Council [PRC] has approved the draft election laws submitted by the Special Election Commission. It said that voters registration will proceed as scheduled the day of May 1, this year, and will be followed by a mixed national referendum. The laws will serve as guidelines for the election process for the return to civilian rule in Liberia. The people's Redemption Council announced acceptance of the laws through PRC Decree No 85 which takes immediate effect. The Special Election Commission chaired by (Emmet Hummer) will have the laws published and distributed to the public in handbills. No date has yet been set for the distribution process.

MALI

Iranian Envoy Meets Acting President

GF211654 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1430 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The Iranian charge d'affaires in Mali met in Bamako yesterday with the acting Malian president and conveyed a message to him from Brother Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran. During the meeting, the acting Malian president denounced the use of chemical weapons by the ruling regime in Iraq against the Muslim fighters.

NIGERIA

Student Meetings, Demonstrations Banned in Imo

AB210845 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The Imo State Police Command has banned public meetings and demonstrations by student organizations and other related bodies. The order is contained in a statement issued by the state police commissioner, Mr (Samai Odegerere). The command said that any student or group of students who violated the order will be severely dealt with.

Paper Calls for Public Trials of Politicians

AB231015 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 23 Apr 84

[From the press review]

[Text] The *NATIONAL CONCORD* stresses the need to try the detained former politicians in public. The paper points out that since the provisions of the decree under which the politicians will be tried allow for preparation of formal charges and legal representation, the charges and defenses should be presented in public. The *CONCORD* is of the view that public trials will enable Nigerians to know the role each of the former politicians played to aid the collapse of the economy.

SENEGAL

Minister of Education on Student Disturbances

AB211245 Dakar Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] Minister of Higher Education Ibrahima Fall yesterday evening addressed students and student sponsors in a radio and television message. You are aware that since 8 March the University of Dakar has been experiencing a series of disturbances caused by a wave of student strike actions.

Here is an excerpt of the message by Mr Ibrahima Fall:

[Begin Fall recording] After this detailed examination of the contents of the joint list of demands, it can be easily seen that out of 18 items on the list, 12 were satisfied, and out of the 12, 7 were fully satisfied. Six items were refused. This means that taking three faculty lists of demands and the joint list of demands together, out of the 38 points enumerated on the 4 lists, 31 were satisfied, 22 were fully satisfied, and only 7 were given a negative answer. And among these seven demands that were refused [words indistinct], was the request to lift sanctions against a student who attacked a teacher in the practice of his profession, the demand for a student's right to repeat indefinitely each academic year, and the demand for a pledge by the government to ensure guaranteed and stable job avenues to all graduates of higher education.

It is high time to confirm that for over 1 month now, the university teaching staff has displayed a remarkable amount of patience and conciliation and has overstepped the bounds to maintain contacts with the leaders of the strike movement in order to negotiate with them as much as possible and to persuade them to consider the positive results of the united actions taken to end the agitation. For more than 1 month the deans of the faculties have shown their complete readiness to receive these leaders and to discuss things with them and to convene meetings and commissions in an attempt to resolve the situation. Since the beginning of the university year, the minister of higher education has received all student groups and organizations that have requested a meeting with him, either on the issues of admission to the advanced teacher training school or in connection with campus life, or again concerning questions relating to the arts and science faculties or in connection with the faculty of judicial science. In the office just as at home, he held discussions with some of them, negotiated with others, and sometimes until very late hours. Some groups were received once, several times, at the ministry in the presence of the rector of the university or the deans of the faculties. In spite of all this show of goodwill, and in spite of all the concessions made by the unviversity and ministerial authorities, those who in fact lead the student movement maintain an attitude of absolute adamance. They are of the view that no progress, no significant headway has so far been made, and as long as they do not get full satisfaction for each and every one of their demands, they will continue with the struggle even if that will amount to wasting one whole academic year for all the students. The most serious aspect of this is the systematic policy of withholding objective information and the subjective disinformation of students practiced by some leaders of the student movements who claim to be the mouthpieces of the students.

I am addressing you students who continue to study in the silence of your rooms and who are moved by the firm desire not to foolishly lose the current academic year. I am addressing you student sponsors whose sacrifices are commensurate with the legitimate ambitions you contemplate for your children. I am addressing you students of the silent majority whose spirit of solidarity is being taken advantage of in order to get the student movement into an impasse with predictable consequences for which each student will have to pay dearly. The time has come for each person, knowing fully well the facts, to make his stand. It is time to react against the current strike, for it is clear that the nationalist spirit of systematic claims displayed by the leaders emanates from attitudes, positions, and activities that conform with unavowed designs. For its part, the government of the

republic has decided to restore order and to give the students that want to resume their studies the chance to do so in tranquility and security. [end recording]

TOGO

French Military Cooperation Chief Visits

AB230740 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpts] General Jacques Leclerc, the head of the military cooperation mission to the French minister of cooperation and development who arrived last Tuesday in Lome for a visit to Togo, left our capital early this morning for Paris. In a statement to the national press before his departure, the head of the French military mission thanked General Gnassingbe Eyadema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, and all the Togolese military authorities for their extraordinary reception. General Leclerc appreciated the high-level talks he had with the various personalities of our country.

[Begin Leclerc recording] After spending 4 days in your country, I would like to express my gratitude especially to your president, General Eyadema, to all the military authorities of the country, and to all the people I met for the special welcome granted me and for the friendship I met with and the confidence that was generated during our talks. It is normal that at regular intervals the officials in charge of the close cooperation between our two countries meet in order to try to improve upon our actions, try to raise activities from the routine level, and tomake the various operations that we undertake in close collaboration with the Togolese Armed Forces more efficient.

Another impression I had from my visit was the quality of the military equipment placed at the disposal of the Army, the gendarmerie, the Navy,and the Air Force by the military leaders of your country. I was able to admire alert units that have (?good) equipment at their disposal. I think that it is a [words indistinct] which can bring peace to your country in difficult times. Concerning the [words indistinct], I would like to point out that military cooperation with France, together with your leaders and soldiers, contributed to this successful work which I observed. [end recording]

UPPER VOLTA

Sankara Affirms Support for Libyan Position

LD230349 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The president of the NCR in Upper Volta, Thomas Sankara, has telephoned the brother commander about the situation of the Libyan Arab People's Bureau in London which was subjected to an armed aggression by British police forces.

He affirmed Upper Volta's support for the Jamahiriyah because of its just and right stands.

Sankara Receives Congolese Commerce Minister

AB210925 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The head of state received in audience this afternoon Congolese Commerce Minister Ngaporo Elenga. He was led to the head of state by Captain Henri Zongo, our minister of state enterprises.

After their discussions, the Congolese minister told Issaka Lioukrouma that he had come to discuss the development of economic relations between the Congo and Upper Volta with the chairman of the National Council of the Revolution. They also talked about all other problems of interest to the two countries.

[Begin recording] [Elenga] I was received by the head of state to whom I paid a courtesy call during my present trip to Upper Volta. As you can imagine, we are exchanging revolutionary experiences — the experiences of the people of Upper Volta and the experiences of the people of the Congo — and you may also imagine that when a Congolese political leader meets the Upper Voltan leaders, they can only discuss the development of relations between the two countries and all other problems of interest to the two countries.

Obviously I was received by the president [words indistinct] and I examined with the Upper Voltan officials the possibility of developing economic relations between our two countries.

[Lioukrouma] [Question indistinct]

[Elenga] [Words indistinct] As you know, it is the general view that developing countries, and more particularly African countries, have nothing between them to exchange. I do not think that is true. Presently, for example, Congo imports meat. Our national production of meat is very small and we import a large quantity, whereas Upper Volta is a country of animal husbandry.

There are other things too. Presently, Congo produces wood. Congo is full of forests. Upper Volta does not possess the same forest resources as Congo. And many other things can be mentioned.

For example, we produce bottles, which I do not think Upper Volta produces. We import large quantities of vegetables while Upper Volta produces large quantities of these and so on. I think there are numerous possibilities in this area.

What is disturbing in regard to these issues of exchange trade in Africa is the problem of transportation,which makes relations between various countries very difficult. I think we are trying to study all the possibilities of taking measures so that this does not become a handicap in the strong political desire of our two heads of state toward the contribution we both can make through these exchanges.

I am sure we shall realize something in this regard and remove all the obstacles that may disturb the desire of our two presidents to develop friendly relations between our two countries. [end recording]

Saye Zerbo, Others To Appear Before Tribunal

AB201350 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Communique from Ministry of Justice; no date given]

[Excerpt] The minister of justice informs the militant people of Upper Volta that the next sitting of the Ouagadougou People's Revolutionary Tribunal will take place at the People's Hall on Saturday, 21 April, at 0800. Those appearing will be Saye Zerbo, former chairman of the defunct Military Committee for National Redress, and the following members of its steering committee: Kouame Louge, Tambursi Apollinaire, Sapore Jean, Conbassiri Barthelemy, Kone Brahima, Senou Souleymane, Ouedraogo Kassoum, Zongo Zana Richard, Diasso Y. Pierre, Zoungrana Koudougou Andre, Tabnagda Valentin, Bathiono Bado Joseph, and Kagambega Ouihou Andre and their accomplices,including Datha Leopold, Tiombiano Solange, and Tiemtoure Tenga. Apart from the embezzlement of about 800 million CFA francs in 1980, Saye Zerbo and members of his organization are also accused of tax evasion and acquiring wealth illegally.

Zerbo Asked for Explanations

AB221040 Paris AFP in English 1018 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, April 22 (AFP) -- Former President of Upper Volta Saye Zerbo, on trial here for embezzlement and tax frauds, has been invited by the People's Revolutionary Tribunal to explain the allegations and his "political errors." Colonel Zerbo, who led the Military Recovery Committee for National Progress in power from 1980 to 1982, says he is innocent but cannot prove it because all his papers were confiscated when his government was overthrown. He is charged with embezzling public funds of 237,00 dollars, tax frauds totalling 2,800 dollars, and illegal enrichment. It is alleged he passed a decree in April 1982 abolishing the president's obligation to justify his use of public funds. The former president said the tax arrears had been paid by his family last month. He had written to Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, who seized power in November 1982, asking for his documents to be returned.

The trial, which opened yesterday and is continuing today, is the eighth in a series of former politicians conducted by the tribunals set up by current President Captain Thomas Sankara, who overthrew the Ouedraogo regime last August. A feature of yesterday's hearing was a debate on the nature of Mr Zerbo's government, described by the tribunal as "the most barbaric and cynical regime Upper Volta has ever known." Colonel Zerbo said the coup which brought him to power was intended simply to end a political crisis. The tribunal maintained that it had been deliberately plotted with the support of the clergy, the National Union of African Teachers, the Voltan Progressive Front, and the National Union for the Defence of Democracy. Questioned about his withdrawal of the right to strike in November 1981, Colonel Zerbo said the decision was taken "in the higher interests of Upper Volta." Today the tribunal was to hear trade union evidence on this point.

2 NCO's Dismissed for 'Subversive Statements'

AB202105 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The chairman of the National Council of the Revolution [CNR] and head of state today signed two important decrees: one dismissing some noncommissioned officers from the Army and the other appointing some officials of the Ministry of Agriculture as heads of projects. Here are the decrees. The chairman of the CNR and head of state decrees:

Aticle 1. The following noncommissioned officers have been dismissed from the Army for subversive statements: Staff Sergeant Zougrana Robert and Sergeant Kone (Tambur).

Article 2. The Ministry of National Defense and Veteran Affairs is entrusted with the implementation of the present decree which takes effect beginning today, and will be published in the official gazette of the republic. Issued in Ouagadougou on 20 April 1984.

[Signed] Captain Thomas Sankara

National Radio Station Postpones New Schedule

AB202125 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The director of the National Radio Station announces that the national radio station apologizes to its listeners that it will not be in a position to begin its new program schedule tomorrow, Saturday, as previously announced. The sitting of the Ouagadougou People's Revolutionary Tribunals [TPR] which begins tomorrow at 0800, and which will be transmitted live, does not allow for the launching of the new program schedule. The management of the national radio station, eager to avoid such conflict, had earlier proposed to its superiors to draw the attention of the Ministry of Justice to the launching of this new program schedule. The lauching of this new program schedule will, therefore, not be possible until after the sitting of the Ouagadougou TPR. We once again apologize to our listeners and invite them to tune in during the coming week.

AVP on Cuban Revolution, Bay of Pigs

AB211100 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 2000 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, Thursday, 19 April 1984, was the 23d anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution — the collapse of yankee imperialism. It is a day of happy memories for the Cuban people as well as an important date for revolutionary Upper Volta, which maintains close relations with Cuba. The Upper Voltan news agency [AVP] marked in its own manner this historical date for all revolutionary peoples of the world by showing the deep significance of this event. Herita Yameogo presents this analysis by the AVP:

The 19th of April, the AVP wrote, is an important date for the Cuban people. In fact, on 19 April 1961, only 2 years after the successful revolution that overthrew the rotten Batista regime, the Cuban people completely routed a horde of 2,000 mercenaries

financed and armed by the United States who wanted to overthrow the popular regime led by Fidel Castro. The landing took place at dawn on 16 April 1961 on a swampy beach called the Bay of Pigs, located to the south of the Cuban island. AVP contends that one can draw an analogy between this foiled invasion of Cuba and the frantic attempts by imperialism to destabilize the young revolutions in Latin America — Nicaragua, for example — and in Africa and Asia — where Ghana and our country are cases in point. If up until now the imperialists have not yet launched the final assault against our revolution, the AVP continues, there is no doubt that Machiavellian plans are under way in some foreign countries in complicity with reactionary elements within the country who have formed a sort of fifth column. As it did in the case of Cuba, international imperialism and reaction have also been developing their campaign of intoxication and running down our revolution, and it wants to sabotage our economy. Imperialism is also trying to organize gangs of counterrevolutionaries like the reactionary leadership of the National Union of African Teachers of Upper Volta,which has just been neutralized by the people. Powerful pro-imperialist international media are used in the campaign to run down our revolution. Like in Cuba, there is no doubt that a mercenary invasion attempt against our young revolution is bound to fail because the National Council of the Revolution has already achieved a certain degree of mobilization of the people who, as in Cuba, are organized in committees for the defense of the revolution. They are progressively being trained in the handling of weapons and in self-defense. The imperialist aggression at the Bay of Pigs is to a large extent a lesson for struggling peoples who must be inspired by the rich experience of the struggle of the Cuban people. In conclusion, the AVP says, our destinies have been linked, and thanks to our internationalist solidarity, our two peoples are now fighting the common enemy — imperialism.

ANGOLA

UNITA Central Committee on Novo Redondo Capture

MB220957 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Communique issued by UNITA Central Committee on the capture of Novo Redondo by UNITA forces on 25 March — date and place of issue not given]

[Text] Following the Havana communique between the president of the MPLA and the president of Cuba, UNITA has decided to adjust its strategy to the newly created situation. Accordingly, on 25 March, 5,000 UNITA men belonging to the 9th and 11th brigades attacked and occupied, after 6 hours of battle, the town of Novo Redondo, the capital of Cuanza Sul Province.

A total of 4 Bulgarian technicians, including engineer Emanuel Milandfu Kostantin, 10 Portuguese technicians, and 65 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], including a captain, were captured.

During the battle, a total of 7 Soviets, 62 Cubans, 5 Italian technicians, 12 Bulgarians, and over 200 FAPLA members were killed.

A number of buildings were destroyed, including the provincial radio station, which broadcasts the false MPLA propaganda inspired by Russians and Cubans. A total of 400 rifles and weapons were captured, including B-10 cannons, 120-mm mortars, and 75-mm cannons. During the operation, MIG fighters and helicopters intervened.

Following the shooting down of two MI-25 helicopters, the Air Force disappeared for the whole day, thus leaving the special brigades to destroy the town's infrastructure. A total of 1,200 prisoners, UNITA sympathizers, were freed from MPLA jails. They included 25 women and 2 Portuguese citizens.

During the operation, UNITA suffered 42 dead, 103 wounded, and 7 missing. UNITA draws the attention of the contact group, the United Nations, the African countries neighboring Angola, the so-called frontline states, and South Africa to the fact that this attack on a provincial capital on the Atlantic coast is the prelude to greater violence in Angola.

UNITA is convinced that the Cubans will never abandon Angola unless the MPLA negotiates peace and the formation of a government of national unity directly with UNITA. To avoid this sole viable compromise is only to prolong the war in Angola and postpone indefinitely the independence of Namibia.

The UNITA Central Committee, which is meeting in its extraordinary session, will issue an important declaration for the Angolan people and for international public opinion on 2 April 1984 in order to define its stand vis-a-vis Angola and the general situation in southern Africa and to dispel exaggerated optimisms and unfounded pessimisms. The struggle triumphs. United we shall win.

UNITA Claims Responsibility for Bomb Blast

NC221102 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Paris, April 22 (AFP) — The rebel Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA) today claimed responsibility for a bomb attack in the central city of Huambo, which it said killed more than 200 people. A UNITA communique released here said a 350-kilo (770-pound) bomb had destroyed a building in the city's February 4 Avenue occupied by Soviet and Cuban officers. Among the dead were two Soviet lieutenant-colonels and 37 Cuban senior officers, UNITA said. (In Moscow, TASS said the victims, who numbered "about 100," were Cuban civilian aid workers and members of their families, including women and children). UNITA said that the bomb blast opened a new phase of guerrilla warfare in Angola's main towns. It had been aided in the operation by "several officers of Luanda's armed forces unhappy with the Cuban presence," the communique added. Previously UNITA had confined its operations almost exclusively to economic sabotage, raids by its armed forces on military and civilian targets, and the kidnapping of foreign nationals in Angola.

UNITA Bulletin Reports 17 Mar-4 Apr Operations

MB201111 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Bulletin for the period 17 March-4 April issued by the UNITA Strategic Operations Command — date and place not given]

[Text] Malanje Province: On 24 March the bridge over the Lui River along the road between Iongo and Quela was destroyed. On 27 March our forces attacked a motorized military column which was traveling from Luanda to Malanje. In the attack, 10 members of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] died, while 5 Star vehicles were destroyed and 10 AK weapons and 5,000 rounds of ammunition were captured.

Luanda Province: On 18 March a column was attacked between Chissaca and Cacolo. Eight vehicles were destroyed — three Urals, two Mercedes, and three GAZ-66's. Eleven FAPLA were killed and 11 AK weapons and RPG-7's captured. Our forces suffered three wounded. On 20 March, the Cachinga post was attacked and seven FAPLA members killed while five G-3 weapons and one 82mm mortar were captured. Among our forces, two died and five were wounded. On 21 March, our forces attacked a column of vehicles on the road between Cafunfo and (Luachamba). Three vehicles were burned and 12 FAPLA members killed. A total of 10 G-3, 1 BKM,and 3 FN guns were captured. On 28 March, a Diamang column was attacked west of Mona Quimbundo. The enemy suffered 13 dead and 7 wounded. Eleven vehicles were destroyed — 5 Scanias, 4 Mercedes, and 2 Volvos — and a total of 13 automatic guns were captured.

Uige Province: On 22 March, our forces attacked a 5th Brigade battalion in the Caiongo area, Uige Province.

Thirteen AK weapons were captured while one FAPLA member by the name of Carlos Manuel, a 25-year-old from Quizala, Uige,

was taken prisoner. Twelve FAPLA members were killed. Our forces suffered one dead and three wounded.

Moxico Province: On 20 March, our forces attacked the enemy's 54th Brigade on the road between (Lucufe) and (Calapo), and killed 35 FAPLA members and 5 Cubans and wounded 80. Two BRDM-2's and 10 other vehicles were burned, including 2 IFA vehicles carrying war materiel. Our forces suffered 9 dead and 11 wounded. On 28 March, the Luculo railroad station was attacked and 30 FAPLA members were killed. The enemy abandoned the station altogether and our forces captured 3 engines [motorolas], 34 light weapons, and an 82-mm mortar. afunfo area. A total of 34 FAPLA members and March, the 1st Brigade was defeated when it advanced toward Luau, in the Cafunfo area. A total of 34 FAPLA members and 10 Cubans died, while 89 were wounded. The remaining troops withdrew toward Mucussuege. Our forces captured 28 AK weapons and 1 B-10 cannon. We suffered 8 dead and 11 wounded. On 30 March, our special commandos attacked the command and commissariat posts at Luena, totally destroying the respective installations and causing 13 dead, among them, the (TGCA) commander in Moxico Province. On 30 March, the Lucusse post was seized by our forces and 2 T-55 tanks and 7 vehicles were destroyed, while 2 (Sincal-30) radios, 3 82-mm mortars, and 41 AK weapons were captured. The enemy lost 134 soldiers among the dead and missing. Our forces suffered four dead and six wounded.

Bie Province: On 29 March, two battalions of the enemy's 30th Brigade were routed south of Munhango. A total of 4 82-mm mortars, 3 RPG-7's, 34 AK's, 175 knapsacks, and 820 shells of various types were captured. Our forces suffered 4 dead and 13 wounded. On the same date a helicopter was shot down over Nova Sintra, in the (Chissamda) area. Its three Cuban crewmen died.

Benguela Province: On 20 March our forces attacked the enemy's 166th Brigade traveling from Luimbale to Balombo, killing 20 FAPLA members, including Second Logistics Lieutenant (Simao Agostinho), of the 62d Battalion, and 4 Cubans. We suffered two dead and nine wounded.

Cuando Cubango Province: On 26 March our forces attacked two military columns traveling from Lobito to Menongue between Chitembo and Cusseque. Twenty-five FAPLA members and four Cubans were killed. Eight vehicles were destroyed. A total of 1,980 combat rations and 37 automatic weapons were captured.

Huambo Province: On 4 Apr the glorious Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola took the municipality of Bailundo. All state installations were destroyed while an enormous amount of war materiel was captured, including automatic weapons, mortars, and B-10 cannons. This materiel is still being counted. The searches are continuing throughout the wards and suburbs of the third largest city of Huambo Province. A total of 30 FAPLA members were captured and brought before our forces. We found three Portuguese Catholic priests in the Catholic mission of Bailundo. They were left in the mission. We have concluded the reading of the operational information bulletin covering the period of 17 March to 4 April 1984. The headquarters of operations of the Strategic Operations Command.

FAPLA Carries Out Operations in Bie, Benguela

MB201612 Luanda ANGOP in French 0900 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Luanda, 20 Apr (ANGOP) — A puppet soldier was killed, nine people liberated, and an important cache of war materiel was seized following People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] operations against puppet gangs between 10 and 14 April in the Provinces of Bie and Benguela, we have learned from an official source in Luanda. Among the seized war materiel were six RPG-7 rockets, two explosive charges, one cartridge, and other ammunition abandoned by the puppets as they withdrew in disarray, stated this source. On 12 April, a skirmish broke out between Angolan soldiers and puppet elements 48 km from the municipality of Cubal, in Benguela Province.

22 'Bandits' Killed

MB220817 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] killed 22 UNITA bandits and captured another 5 during operations mounted in the central, southern, and northern provinces of the country in recent days. Citing military sources, ANGOP points out that a large quantity of weapons, ammunition, and assorted military equipment were captured from the enemy during these operations and 100 peasants who were UNITA prisoners were freed by FAPLA. During the first half of April, FAPLA killed about 100 bandits who were trying to establish themselves in various regions to spread terror through murder, theft, and rape.

Defense Minister To Visit SFRY, Romania

MB220824 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0700 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Colonel Pedro Maria Tonha Pedale, our country's defense minister, leaves for an official visit to the SFRY today within the framework of issues connected with his portfolio. Col Pedale will later travel to Romania to hold talks with that country's defense and security officials. The minister of defense will be accompanied on his visit by an important delegation.

MADAGASCAR

Korean Delegation Meets With Prime Minister

MB210650 Antananarivo Domestic Service in French 1030 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] As part of the celebration of President Kim Il-song's 72d birthday, a Korean delegation, led by the Korean ambassador to Madagascar and including Mr (Pak Mun Davong), yesterday made a courtesy visit to Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. The Korean delegation praised the efforts of the Malagasy people in their quest for a just and equitable society. Even considering our country's current difficulties, the Korean delegation expressed its confidence that the Malagasy people would be able

to redress the situation. The delegation also thanked President Didier Ratsiraka and the Supreme Revolutionary Council for their efforts toward the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Malagasy-Korean cooperation was stressed by Prime Minister Desire Rakotoarijaona. Alluding to the Korean cultural exposition at the [word indistinct] National Library, the prime minister explained and praised Korean culture.

He concluded by saying that the Malagasy people and the Supreme Revolutionary Council will always support the reunification of Korea. He also expressed his congratulations and those of President Ratsiraka and of the Malagasy people on the occasion of President Kim Il-song's 72d birthday.

MALAWI

Banda Cautions Non-Africans To Live in Harmony

MB200920 Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English
9 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[By staff reporter]

[Text] Malawi has no room for non-Africans who despise the indigenous people of this country, His Excellency the Life President cautioned on Saturday. Speaking in Thyolo District, one of the country's pre-independence racial battle grounds, on Saturday, the Life President said that any European or Indian who was not prepared to live in harmony with Malawians should "go back to Europe, to South Africa, or to India."

"We are willing to live with people of other races as long as they accept that we are in control," he said, adding: "Nobody should look down on us." The Life President, addressing thousands of people who had sat and danced through inclement weather waiting to hear his address, said he was happy to have succeeded in what he had fought for on behalf of the people of this country.

Giving an account of his fight against colonialism and the 'thangata' system of unpaid labour on land unfairly taken away from the labourers' grandparents, the Life President said he had vowed from the very beginning to be killed or to kill the system. He said that even during his 13-month detention in Gwelo at no time did he cry: "I repent, I repent." He was glad he had persisted, he said. His gospel of racial harmony, unity, and hard work, which he preached as soon as he touched down on home soil in 1958, had resulted after independence in a peaceful and industrious nation, the Ngwazi said.

He told the people: "No European is mistreating you, no Indian is mistreating you — even the so-called coloureds! Those days are over. We are in power now. So there is no longer any of that nonsense. This is our country."

The Life President said he was also pleased that the people were making good use of the land he had redistributed to them after compensating the settlers from Europe who had acquired it through unfair treaties involving gifts of cloth and alcoholic spirits.

MOZAMBIQUE

Gabonese Official Delivers Bongo Message

MB201557 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0800 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday received a message from his Gabonese counterpart, Omar Bongo. This was disclosed by the newspaper *NOTICIAS* today. The message was delivered to the Mozambican head of state by Emile Kassa-Mapsi, third deputy prime minister of Gabon.

Machel Hails Cooperation Treaty With Romania

MB201640 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] President Samora Machel has sent a message to his Romanian counterpart, Nicolae Ceausescu, on the occasion of the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The anniversary that we celebrate today proves in an indelible manner our state's involvement in an exemplary dedication to the social, economic, cultural, technical, and scientific progress of our peoples, the message says. It states that Mozambique has proudly assessed the successes achieved in the various fields of cooperation between the two countries and considers that they are the result of the correct implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation. As we celebrate this date, we feel encouraged by the readiness of the Socialist Republic of Romania to intensify and develop our bilateral cooperation, concludes the message of congratulations from President Samora Machel on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship between Mozambique and Romania.

Machel Closes Central Committee Meeting

MB220743 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] President Samora Machel hailed yesterday the GDR's high sense of understanding on the signing of the nonaggression and neighborliness accord between Mozambique and South Africa. The Mozambican head of state was speaking at a function held after the showing of Mozambican and GDR documentaries on the signing of the Nkomati Accord at the Xenon Theatre in Maputo soon after the closing of the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee. The GDR documentary was titled: "For Peace." Speaking on the occasion, Samora Machel stressed that accords of this type are rare and said that the Nkomati accord, like the signing of peace accords by Lenin and Stalin, was an example of how difficult it is to put the theory of the policy of peace into practice. This step has been taken by the People's Republic of Mozambique.

Meanwhile, speaking at the closing of the third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee, President Samora Machel stressed that the assessment which has been accomplished shows that the fourth congress directives are being essentially fulfilled. Earlier, the final resolution of the third session of the Central

Committee was read. It contains important decisions covering the work carried out by the party and the mass democratic organizations, the defense of the fatherland, the fight against underdevelopment, and also the policy of peace and cooperation, law and public order and legality, and the 25th September celebrations.

Further on Machel Speech

MB221208 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The third session of the Frelimo Party Central Committee has noted that important successes have been achieved on the military and diplomatic fronts, which had been defined as priorities by the fourth congress. This was stated by President Samora Machel at the closing of the meeting yesterday.

In his speech, the Mozambican leader stressed the need to pursue the organizational offensive within the Armed Forces in order to exterminate armed banditry. President Samora Machel called attention to the fact that the serious economic crisis being experienced by Mozambique, which results from aggression and natural disasters, demands a redoubled effort in the liquidation of the armed bandits. He said that despite the successes that have been achieved, there are still errors and difficulties that need to be overcome. Thus, he appealed for the revival of the political and organizational offensive against neglect, apathy, indifference, incompetence, indiscipline, and corruption. President Samora Machel also appealed for the resumption of the legal offensive in order to correct mistakes, deviations, and abuses committed by members of the defense and security forces and to assure a more correct application of the law and Constitution.

During its third session, the Frelimo Party Central Committee decided that the holding of the Organization of Mozambican Women [OMM] extraordinary conference and the Mozambican Youth Organization [OJM] second conference should be postponed. The OMM national meeting, which was initially scheduled for April, will now be held in November. The date for the OJM conference will be set by the party Political Bureau in accordance with the great national priorities. The final resolution says that at this stage the mass democratic organizations must concentrate their efforts on the national tasks that have been defined as priorities, namely the liquidation of the armed bandits and the fight against famine and nakedness. The document hails the successes achieved by OJM and OMM throughout the preparation process of the respective conferences, a process which involves the broad masses of the people and greatly contributes to the popular establishment of the OMM and OJM.

Maputo Reports Central Committee Communique

MB220935 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The Frelimo Party Central Committee has stated that a particularly important task is for the party organs to assume permanent control over the implementation of the fourth congress decisions. The final communique of the third session of the party Central Committee says that in this context it was decided that in this phase the party machinery must assume as a priority task the strengthening of the functioning of the cells. The document also mentions that the cells must double their efforts with a view to working on programs based on specific situations which are designed to fulfill the production plans of the sectors in which they operate, while corresponding to the problems, preoccupations, and aspirations of the workers and residents.

According to the final communique of the third session of the party Central Committee, priority must be given to the political and administrative reorganization of the areas in which the armed bandits are being eliminated with a view to guaranteeing the rapid normalization of the lives of the local residents. The party structures must carry out a patriotic mobilization campaign among the people and a propaganda campaign aimed at the armed bandits themselves.

Further on Communique

MB221235 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] The Frelimo Party Central Committee has decided that the principal task in the present phase is the complete and total elimination of armed bandits. In a resolution read yesterday by Political Bureau member Joaquim Chissano, the Central Committee reiterated the position taken by the fourth party congress last April, stating that development of the country depended on an end to armed banditry. At the end of its 3-day session, the Central Committee praised President Samora Machel for the great successes won on the diplomatic and military fronts which led to the signing of the Nkomati Accord with South Africa. Special praise was given to the Mozambican Armed Forces for their important victories over the armed bandits since the congress. The resolution said these victories were the result of political and administrative reorganization begun in the Armed Forces in 1982.

The Central Committee studied and approved the state plan and budget for 1984, both of which will be presented to the People's Assembly in the next few days. The Central Committee decided that particular attention must be given to the coordination of the various bodies involved in the management of the economy. Another decision was that wages should be linked to production levels. It was decided that priority should be given to producers in all sections of the economy and that a pricing policy should be established to allow producers to make reasonable profits. The Central Committee said a clear policy should be established to encourage foreign exchange earnings. It was necessary to fight against the erroneous ideas that the family and private sectors had a minimum role to play in the struggle for development, the Central Committee resolved.

The party leadership also criticized deviations from and violations of the Constitution by members of the police, the militas, and the security services, and noted that there were still irregularities in the prisons. The Central Committee called for a continuation of the offensive for legality launched by President Samora Machel in November 1981. The militias should be brought under the political control of the party and operations control of the Armed Forces urgently because of their important

role in the struggle against armed bandits, the Central Committee said. The diplomatic offensive launched last year is to be continued.

The Central Committee praised Operation Production under which thousands of unemployed people were moved from the cities to productive work in the countryside, but stressed that errors of planning and method needed to be corrected. Respect for human beings was and still is the reason for our struggle, the resolution said. Support is to be given to the families of the formerly unemployed who are now working in factories, farms, or other production centers.

Speaking at the close of the session, President Samora Machel said the directives of the fourth congress were basically being carried out, but added that in the economic sphere the situation was difficult and required sacrifice. He ended by saying: All our efforts must now be concentrated on the complete and total elimination of the armed bandits.

2 New CC Members

MB230546 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Text] Two new members of the Frelimo Party Central Committee were elected yesterday at the proposal of the Political Bureau. They are Rafael Maguni, ambassador plenipotentiary of Mozambique in Zimbabwe, and (Armando Jeque), director of the Lioma agricultural and industrial complex. Rafael Maguni, a veteran combatant of the struggle of national liberation, served as director of Radio Mozambique and secretary general of the National Organization of Journalists.

(Armando Jeque), who is a member of the party provincial committee in Zambezia, was a vanguard worker at the Angonia agricultural and industrial complex prior to his appointment to the management of the Lioma complex. With the election of the two new members, the Central Committee is now complete. According to the statutes approved by the fourth congress, it must have 130 members.

Reportage on FPLM Offensives Against 'Bandits'

Important Bases Destroyed

MB201832 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The FPLM destroyed two important armed bandit bases in Matenge and (Mabunda) in the southern area of Macanga District, Tete Province, during the first half of this month. During the operations, 23 bandits were killed, and 3 captured. Other reports from Tete say that 20 armed bandits have surrendered to our forces since the signing of the Nkomati Accord. This follows FPLM military offensives in support of the accord, which were carried out in the areas worst hit by the actions of the armed bandits. This information was disclosed by a source with the Tete motorized infantry brigade to the Radio Mozambique correspondent in that province.

7 Bases Located

MB211136 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1030 GMT 21 Apr 84

[Text] The FPLM have located over the past few days seven bases that had been abandoned by the armed gangs in the Macanga District of Tete, where our forces launched an offensive in support of the Nkomati Accord. An assortment of household effects and production tools, namely tables, chairs, plates, pots, clothes, axes, and machetes, which the armed bandits had stolen from the population, was found at the bases. During the first half of this month, the FPLM destroyed two important armed bandit bases in that district, namely in Matenge and (Mabunda). A total of 150 people who were being held captive by the armed bandits were released. An assortment of war materiel, including bazooka projectiles and ammunition for various types of weapons, was captured.

Weapons, Prisoners Captured

MB220839 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0606 GMT 22 Apr 84

[From the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] With the strength, determination, and courage that characterizes the FPLM, operations aimed at annihilating the armed bandits are continuing in various parts of the country. In fighting that took place in Inhambane Province, an assortment of war materiel was captured from the wandering bandits. Eight bandit camps were attacked. Also in Inhambane, our forces killed 10 bandits and captured 2 who attempted to infiltrate intothe local population. Captured war materiel included AKM weapons, mortar shells, bazooka rockets, bazookas, grenades, rucksacks, and medicine. In Tete Province, our forces attacked two bandit camps on 15 April. In Zambizia Province the FPLM force stationed at Maganja da Costa destroyed a bandit camp on 12 April. The FPLM has captured eight bandit collaborators and one bandit in the Chokwe District of Gaza Province. They were carrying rucksacks, grenades, and an assortment of household effects. A number of armed bandits have been captured over the past few days in the Moamba and Marracuene Districts. They were in the area to carry out reconaissance missions.

Commentary Says Offensive on Bandits Begun

MB220945 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0606 GMT 22 Apr 84

[Commentary from "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] We have entered a decisive phase of combat in that our mission has been clearly defined: to liquidate the armed bandits on our fatherland once and for all and guarantee peace and tranquility so that our people as a whole may fully involve themselves in the country's development and progress. We have begun the general offensive against the bandits in which our mission, as wisely stated by the commander in chief of the Mozambique Armed Forces, is to drink the water that has been left in the tap since the source has dried up. This source, South Africa, which used to train, support, finance, arm, and infiltrate

the bandits into our country, has ceased to do so in accordance with the Nkomati Accord because the imperialist-sponsored regional strategy has failed. It was aimed at destroying the independent and progressive states of southern Africa.

The Nkomati Accord is the result of the resounding victories that we have achieved at the military level against the armed bandits and at the diplomatic level by isolating the Pretoria regime. For this reason, Nkomati is also a victory of our weapons and our combatants' heroism, who have been fighting for the fatherland and peace for 20 years.

On the military level, the present general offensive is characterized by the intensification of operations to pursue, encircle, and annihilate the armed bandits who are now isolated and confined to certain areas, without communications with and support of their former bosses. As a result of these actions, thousands of bandits have been killed or wounded. Thousands have been captured or have given themselves up to our forces. A number of camps have been destroyed and large quantities of war materiel captured.

In various areas previously affected by the bandits, the residents have now begun to reorganize their lives in tranquility. The stepping-up of our battle to hasten the end of the bandits and the bandits recognition that they are now at their own mercy have sent the enemy into despair.

It is in this framework that the armed bandits have been carrying out, after the signing of the Nkomati Accord, acts of sabotage and cold-blooded murder. Their nature remains the same today: to spread terror and to prevent us from developing our country. The aim of these criminal acts is, however, to try to demonstrate an alleged autonomy in relation to the previous rear guard — South Africa.

However, the historic destiny of the armed bandits has been outlined. As on 25 September 1964, we officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the FPLM swear and reaffirm our determination to inflict the final blow upon the armed bandits.

This year we commemorate 25 September, the 20th anniversary of the beginning of the armed struggle of national liberation. For us, officers, noncommissioned officers, and soldiers of the FPLM, the best way of commemorating this date and honoring the heroes who have fallen throughout these 20 years of struggle for the fatherland and peace, is to strengthen our Armed Forces through organizational actions so that we make them even more combat-conscious and operational. The best way of commemorating this anniversary is to make the fire of our weapons even more intense in this general offensive against the armed bandits.

The best way of commemorating this date is to increasingly strengthen the link between our forces and the people. The best way of commemorating 25 September is finally to fulfill the mission that has been assigned to us by our party and people: to liquidate the armed bandits in our fatherland once and for all and to guarantee peace and tranquility so that our people as a whole may fully involve themselves in the country's development and progress.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Discusses Change in Attitude Toward Country

MB201740 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 18 Apr 84

[Interview with Foreign Minister Roelof Botha on "Interaction" program by unnamed interviewer, date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Interviewer] The recent cooperation accord signed between South Africa and Mozambique and what appears to be a greater appreciation of each other's positions vis a vis South Africa and Angola has introduced a somewhat more optimistic view of developments in southern Africa. Obdurate skeptics allow little for what is regarded in this country as a meaningful political breakthrough, but better informed and more sympathetic observers, particularly in Britain, the United States, and certain West European capitals, are also watching hopefully for indications that there is real substance to these diplomatic achievements. I spoke to the foreign minister of South Africa, Mr Roelof Botha, on the adjusting climate of opinion in world capitals to South Africa.

[Botha] It seems that there have been factors recently that have created, I hope I am not being too optimistic, but factors that have created a somewhat more realistic and sympathetic assessment of South Africa's position and her role here in southern Africa.

[Interviewer] That is from an external point of view, from countries abroad. Would you say that this is true and if so, what might have been some of the factors that have created this new perception or somewhat different perception of the South African position?

[Botha] Dying, dying like water, most that slowly and often inobstrusively, but has a way of eroding hard positions. [sentence as heard] So many doom prophets predicted South Africa's destruction decades ago and they have been proved to be wrong. That does not mean that the threat against this country has receded or decreased. Indeed at this rate its extent and intensity is increasing all the time.

But on the other hand, I must say that reasonable people around the world are asking themselves whether the course of action that has been followed, this international vendetta against South Africa, whether that will achieve the result of a peaceful settlement in the southern African region, and whether black people and black nations won't be harmed more if this course of action, mainly of aiming at a military conflict, confrontation, against South Africa, will that be in the interests of other states surrounding the region.

Then, of course, also, and this is sad, the fact that Africa as a whole is not really advancing economically and that there is this retrogression for reasons that we in South Africa appreciate, I think you will find more sympathy with us here in South Africa for this lack of development in Africa than you would find in liberal minds in Europe and in America. It was thought that you

should only put together capital and resources and technical know-how and a country can develop.

It is not true. Unless the human infrastructures of a country are sufficiently developed, that country simply does not have the means to sustain and maintain growth based on infrastructures like roads, electricity provision, water provision, a regular communications service, food production, and extension of your food production problems so that you need not import food — all these matters put together are called infrastructure and without that, together with the human infrastructure, namely the men to man the power stations and the ports and the railway lines and the locomotives and the hospitals and the clinics and the irrigation projects — without that, you cannot achieve success.

Now we in South Africa know that Africa and most of the African countries became independent at a stage when their human infrastructures were not sufficiently developed, and we sympathize with that and we are prepared to assist.

But very often for political reasons, this readiness of South Africa to assist is not acceptable, but be that as it may, the fact is that what was expected of Africa has not materialised and the secretary general of the OAU himself has stated publicly that Africa was dying and this is a serious situation.

So all in all, the fact that South Africa has made progress economically and in other spheres, it has created a certain expectation that this government is sincere in moving ahead to resolve its problems and to steer away from negative forms of discrimination, together with the Continent of Africa's general economic situation, that has brought about, I think, a greater readinesss to look at South Africa's position afresh. And I think it is helping us.

Malan Warns of Subversion of Black Labor Force

MB201813 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The minister of defense, General Magnus Malan, says the continuing onslaught on South Africa is based on revolutionary action consisting of acts of terror combined with political and psychological propaganda. Addressing an Easter weekend gathering of the Apostolic Faith Mission in Johannesburg, he said that the onslaught was intended to ferment revolution in South Africa.

The latest South African peace initiative with neighboring states would deprive the ANC of the support it had in these states and force South Africa's foes to change their tactics. South Africans, however, should not be fooled into believing that the Soviet Union would abandon its attempts to bring about revolution in the republic.

Gen Malan said that the enemy would now concentrate on trying to subvert the black labor force of South Africa and the inhabitants of the independent and national black states. Certain black workers would try to create industrial upheaval and these attempts would demand increased preparedness and calculated action on the part of the country's security forces.

ANC's Nzo Views Military Budget Boost

EA210126 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Alfred Nzo said the situation in South Africa clearly shows that the Pretoria regime is dreaming of realizing its dangerous plan to legalize the inhuman apartheid (?system) under the pretext of peace and stability. Comrade Alfred Nzo, the ANC secretary general, stated this in a press conference held at the Addis Ababa Hilton Hotel this afternoon. He said the racist South African regime's pretended desire to live peacefully with its neighbors was exposed when its white-only Parliament resolved 2 weeks ago to give the country's police force a 41 percent budget increase and passed a $3.5 billion military budget.

Comrade Alfred Nzo said it is not difficult to guess that the racist Pretoria regime intends to try to intimidate and subjugate its neighbors through its policy of aggression in addition to its act of oppression in South Africa.

SWAZILAND

2 ANC Members Die in Police Shootout in Manzini

MB202024 Mbabane Television Service in Siswati 1630 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Yesterday, two ANC members died, two were injured, and three were arrested when police stormed their hideout, a residential house in Ngwane Park, Manzini. Our newsgathering team went to Ngwane Park this morning, where George Mabuza gave the following report:

[Mabuza] We are at Ngwane Park in Manzini. According to police reports, these three houses all belong to the same owner. Two of the houses are rented to the Department of Posts and Telegraphs and the third house was rented by the ANC members. In the shootout that begun at 1600 yesterday afternoon and ended approximately at 2200, two ANC members died and five others were injured. According to the latest reports, these injured members are hospitalized. There is reportedly one policeman injured, who has also been admitted to the hospital. This is George Mabuza of the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation reporting from Manzini.

After visiting the site of the shootout in Ngwane Park, we then proceeded to the Manzini police station, where the deputy commissioner of police, Mr Edgar Hillary, and several members of the Royal Swaziland Police showed us the arms cache, which included bombs and fuse wires. The commissioner of police, Mr Titus Msibi, in an interview with our reporter said these weapons were discovered in a Ford car, registration number BYM 961 T. This vehicle is believed to be stolen. The weapons were discovered packed in steel trunks at Fairview in Manzini yesterday. It was at this point that the police caught the scent of other ANC members hiding in Ngwane Park, hence the raid at Ngwane Park.

On arrival at Ngwane Park the police were met with a hail of bullets fired by the ANC members. One policeman, a Mr Gama, was injured, losing three toes on one foot. This policeman has

been admitted to the hospital for treatment. Among the weapons captured were 4 AK-47 rifles, 17 9mm revolvers, 17 anti-personnel mines, 44 limpet mines, 19 plastic explosives, 80 detonators, 55 hand grenades, and 12 AK-47 magazines with 30 rounds of ammunition, including a lot of ammunition for use in revolvers.

ZIMBABWE

PLO Envoy Delivers Message to Muzenda

MB201916 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 20 Apr 84

[Text] The PLO has intensified its armed struggle against occupying Zionist Israeli forces. In an interview with ZIMBABWE NEWS AGENCY in Harare today, the PLO African affairs adviser, Comrade (al-Hafi), said his organization is making great achievements and has increased its armed struggle inside the occupied land of Palestine by the Jewish state [as heard], and has also stepped up its diplomatic campaign. Comrade (al-Hafi), who delivered a special message from the PLO chairman, Comrade Yasir 'Arafat, to the Deputy Prime Minister Comrade Simon Muzenda, said the situation in the Middle East is very critical, largely because of the arrogance of Israel, which is being strengthened by the United States daily. He said the situation is explosive and threatens peace not only in the Middle East, but throughout the world.

Comrade (al-Hafi) said he briefed Comrade Muzenda and the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, about the latest developments in the Middle East, and the intensification of the war by the fighting forces of the PLO. Before coming to Zimbabwe, Comrade (al-Hafi) was in Ivory Coast, Senegal, Mali, Kenya, and Nigeria. He will also travel to Tanzania and other East African countries on a similar mission.